



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Rwanda

Kigali Confirms Rebel Leader, Others Killed

EA0311200590 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] The life of the leader of the enemies of Rwanda has ended. According to reliable sources, Rwigyema was shot by Rwandan forces at a place called Matimba. Others who died are Chris Bunyenyezi, who was Rwigyema's deputy, and Peter Bayingana, who was number three among the enemies of Rwanda.

After hearing the news, many peace-loving citizens telephoned us to express their joy. However, at this time we should not rest. We should remain awake. It is also important that you keep the peace and respect curfew regulations so that the enemy does not hide among you.

Further Reportage

EA0311201890 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] The life of the leader of the enemies of Rwanda is over. We got the news from AFP in Brussels, Belgium. Fred Rwigyema died on 2 October, only a day after the enemies from Uganda had invaded our country. This was announced in Brussels by one of the enemies of Rwanda, Tito Rutaremara, in an interview for a Belgian francophone radio.

Some reports had it that he had been wounded and taken to the United States for treatment. However, the spokesman for the enemies of Rwanda, in his interview with journalists in Brussels, said Rwigyema had died on the 2 October as the result of a land-mine blast. He said Rwigyema died on the spot. They all confirmed the report. They also say he was not taken to the United States for treatment.

The reports also confirm that two other leaders of the enemies of Rwanda, including Peter Bayingana, a deputy of Fred Rwigyema, had also died, during the fighting on 23 of October. Fred Rwigyema was 34 years old, married with two children. It is therefore, surprising and sad to see a parent sending children into battle.

Force Still 'Active'

AB0311114490 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT
3 Nov 90

[Text] Brussels, Nov 3 (AFP)—The rebel Patriotic Front of Rwanda said here Saturday that its leader had been killed in action in early October and not taken to the United States for treatment as claimed by the Rwandan military. A spokesman for the Front said its leader, Fred Rwigyema, was killed when he stepped on a mine during an attack in the Kagitumba region of northeast Rwanda on October 2, the second day of a rebel attack from neighbouring Uganda.

On Friday, regional military commander Lieutenant-Colonel Deogratias Nsabimana had told journalists in Kagitumba that the rebel leader had been injured and captured, then sent to the United States for treatment. He also said that the rebel force had been swept out of Rwanda, that "hundreds, possibly thousands" of rebel soldiers had been killed, and that the entire central African country was now under government control.

But the Front spokesman, addressing a press conference here, said the rebel force was still active in Rwanda. "We are holding the park of Akagera, which covers one seventh of the country, and we are going to stay there until the (Rwandan government) dictatorship falls," he said.

Border Barricaded To Prevent Infiltration

AB0311095690 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT
3 Nov 90

[By Epajjar Ojullo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Lieutenant Colonel Nsabimana said government troops had killed "hundreds or even thousands" of rebels during the one-month war in the northern part of the country. He said five rebels were killed on Thursday at Namuhemura, 30 kilometres (18 miles) south of Kagitumba during an anti-rebel mop-up operation. He said there could be between 100 and 200 rebels still in hiding within the nearby Akagera National Park.

The Rwandan government had announced Tuesday that its army had reoccupied Kagitumba, the border post where the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] had set up their rear camp, after shelling it for most of the day. Lt.-Col. Nsabimana said he believed most rebels had fled back into Uganda. He repeated an earlier statement by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana that the future of security in the area depended on the Ugandan authorities.

Lt.-Col. Nsabimana said some of the captured rebels carried identification that showed they were Ugandans. "One such case was of a young soldier whose identity indicated he had come from Mityana, a town which is about 80 kilometers (50 miles) west of the Ugandan capital, Kampala", he said. The Rwandan army officer accused the rebels of luring young boys into fighting, adding that most of those arrested were youths aged between 12 and 15 years. Lt.-Col. Nsabimana told newsmen that during the march towards Kagitumba, they had captured at least 1,000 AK-47 rifles, in addition to a number of machine guns and anti-tank guns from the rebels.

Kagitumba looked calm on Friday, but local people along the border said there had been heavy shelling inside Rwanda most of the morning hours. Meanwhile, Rwandan authorities have barricaded their side of the border in a move they said was meant to stop further infiltration into the country by rebels. On Friday trucks ferried mounds of soil, which was heaped along the ridge that separates the two countries.

at Kagitumba. The Omuvumba river there, which is crossed by a bridge, marks the border between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Refugee Problem

AB0311160290 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 2 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, even if Rwandan forces have crushed the rebel invasion, the fundamental problem remains—the half a million Rwandans, most of them Tutsis who are living as refugees abroad and have been there for a generation or more. They want to return, or at least to be given a citizen's right to go home. On the line to Kigali, Elizabeth Ohene asked Casimir Bizimungu, Rwanda's foreign minister, what they were prepared to do about the refugee problem.

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] The Rwanda Government is ready to call back its refugees to Rwanda. However, given our demographic and socioeconomic constraints, which anybody can observe—I would personally like you to come to Rwanda and see those constraints I am talking about—it is a question of [word indistinct], land availability, the problem of infrastructures. Now, we believe that people who come back, if they are—let's say—business people, intellectuals, they have no problem getting inserted back into society. The problem will be with people who look for land. However, we believe that we shall make... [changes thought] we shall call anybody who wants to come back to come to Rwanda. But we believe that the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees], we believe that the international community will be in a position to help us to solve this problem.

[Ohene] Considering the problems of demography that you have raised, about how many people are you prepared to welcome back into Rwanda?

[Bizimungu] Well, I do not have... [changes thought] I cannot put forward any exact technical figure, because we have to be very careful. It would be very shameful for us to bring back people and see them living under tents, or see them as beggars on the streets. So we hope that the international community has to help us. Now, I will be very concrete with you. If someone living in Uganda today, and owning 200 heads of cattle, comes back—as I told you, we do not have space—if that person ever came back, there has to be a formula to settle the person and his family. So, that is the problem.

[Ohene] In trying to repel this invasion, now, about how many people have been killed in the exercise?

[Bizimungu] Well, I do not have the exact figure. All I can tell you is that the assailants—and frankly speaking, frankly speaking I hope they will be honest when they talk through their spokespeople—the assailants lost thousands of people. They have been collecting kids

from schools, people who are 10 years old, 12 years old. We do have some prisoners here in Kigali we got from the bush. They brought them here to Rwanda to die in Rwanda, and that is very shameful. So, all I can tell you is that they lost thousands of people. We did lose not more than a hundred people.

[Ohene] President Habyarimana has been speaking today, or at least he is being quoted on the agencies as having addressed himself to the political future of the government. Now, exactly what is he proposing?

[Bizimungu] Now, the president of Rwanda about (?three) months ago, told the Rwandan people that he was totally open to a multiparty system. He made the announcement, and at this moment we have a national commission working on this particular issue. We believe that all people of Rwandese nationality who believe they want to engage into creating or setting up new political parties, they are invited to do so, and we believe that democracy, multiparty system has to prevail.

[Ohene] In a way, it looks as if the invasion has concentrated the minds of the government.

[Bizimungu] Not at all. You see, the invasion has not brought anything new, except that the new thing they brought is death and misery. We were already prepared to concentrate our attention on political openness, on multiparty system. It is not a thing—in fact, it is not something of today. [end recording]

Zairian Envoy Meets With RPF on Cease-Fire

EA0311170790 Nairobi KNA in English 1053 GMT
3 Nov 90

[Text] Kampala, 3 Nov (PANA) [as received]—Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels are said to have responded positively to calls by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko for an end to the fighting between rebels and government forces, Uganda's NEW VISION daily newspaper has reported. It is said that a meeting between the rebels and government is in the offing.

Zaire's ambassador to Uganda Nzapa Kengo met with RPF rebels in Mbarara, 267 km south of Kampala, Wednesday in what was believed to have been the first attempt by Mobutu to mediate between government and rebels, the paper said. It said that Kengo delivered to the meeting a special message from Mobutu, who was selected to mediate when Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Pierre Buyoya of Burundi and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda met in Gbadolite, Zaire on 26th October.

The Mbarara meeting, reported to have lasted for over six hours, centered on arrangements for a cease-fire and peace talks. The rebels at the meeting included Maj Paul Kagame and an executive member of the front, one Biyimingu. The paper said that the rebels have claimed

to have built their strength to 15,000 men since 1st October, the day they invaded Rwanda from Uganda.

RPF Leader Reportedly Museveni's Half Brother

*AB0411163890 Paris AFP in French 1247 GMT
3 Nov 90*

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Nov (AFP)—General Salim Saleh, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's half brother, is one of the rebel leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), it was learned today from diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

Gen. Salim, whose has the same father as the Ugandan president, was dismissed from the Ugandan Army at the end of last year along with Major General Fred Rwigyema, the RPF leader who was killed on 2 October by a mine in the Kagitumba Region (northeast of Rwanda), it was explained by the same sources. There were close links between the two men within the National Resistance Army (NRA), it was explained.

Gen. Salim Saleh's exact duties in the RPF are not known. According to reliable sources, his presence was announced on several occasions at the Uganda-Rwanda border since the beginning of the invasion of northeast Rwanda by the RPF on 1 October.

President Museveni is member of the Ankole tribe, which is very close to the Tutsi tribe that forms the majority of the RPF troops.

Diplomats Visit Prison in Aftermath of Fighting

*EA0411093690 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 3 Nov 90*

[Text] The representatives of the diplomatic corps led by Apostolic Nuncio Bishop (Giovanni Battista Morandini) visited Ruhengeri Prison to witness the condition of the detainees, especially those arrested after the attack from Uganda at the beginning of October and the political prisoners of 1980. After touring all buildings, the representatives of the diplomatic corps thanked the management of Ruhengeri Prison for the efforts being made to better care for the detainees. They stressed that what was lacking was due to the country's limited resources. They promised their embassies would do everything possible to assist the prison, especially in the health field.

On those detained because of the October war, Ruhengeri Prison is currently sheltering about 200 inmates, of whom 40 were arrested in Kigali. The main problem facing these people is that the interrogation process is slow. The diplomats insisted that the selection commission expedite its work to pacify some families.

However, the diplomats were able to establish that some people were not dead and that others had never been in prison, contrary to what had been claimed outside. For example, there is the case of Thomas Kabeja, a professor at the National University of Rwanda's Ruhengeri Campus,

who was never bothered and who even took part in demonstrations of support for the Rwandan Armed Forces and the head of state on the first of this month.

Concerning the political prisoners from 1980, the commission noted that only five were still in detention and that they were in perfect health. They are Rizinde, Muvunanyambo, Biseruka, Ntibandeba, and Sembagare. Mr. Rizinde was even able to talk with the apostolic nuncio, who assured him that the members of his family were in good health.

RPF Rebels Seize Border Post at Gatuna

*AB0411084890 Paris AFP in English 0008 GMT
4 Nov 90*

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 4 (AFP)—Rebels of the Patriotic Front of Rwanda (RPF) early Saturday seized a border post at Gatuna on the main road north into Uganda, diplomatic sources said here. The taking of the border post, after two onslaughts, allowed rebels to cut the "northern corridor," which runs from Bujumbura to the south, through Rwanda to Kampala and swinging finally east to the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

The report came as residents of the Rwandan capital Kigali celebrated the news released earlier Saturday that RPF leader Major-General Fred Rwigyema had been killed in action October 2, the day after leading his rebel forces across the border from Uganda. A rebel spokesman in Brussels said news of Mr. Rwigyema's death, from a mine blast, had been suppressed until now to avoid demoralising his forces.

The successful rebel attack on the Gatuna border post was confirmed late Saturday by a source close to the Rwandan defence ministry in Kigali. According to this report, several hundred rebels took part in the offensive against the border emplacement, which began late Friday. Rwandan diplomatic sources said the rebels aim to was to suffocate Rwanda's economy. They also planned to close Rwanda's access to Tanzania on the southeast border of the country close to the town of Kibungo.

The rebel report of Mr. Rwigyema's death conflicted with that given Friday by the Rwandan military that he had been wounded and flown to the United States for treatment. Rwandan army commander in the northeast, Lieutenant-Colonel Deogratias Nsabimana, also told journalists in Kagitumba that rebel forces had been swept out of Rwanda, that "hundreds, possibly thousands" of rebel soldiers had been killed and that the entire central African country was now under government control.

Speaking in Brussels the rebel spokesman, whose name was given only as Mr. Tito, told the Belgian RTBF radio that rebels were still active in Rwanda. "We are holding the national park of Akagera, which covers one seventh of the country, and we are going to stay there until the dictatorship falls," he said. He added that the RPF was ready to negotiate with the military regime of President Juvenal

Habyarimana, but only on Rwandan territory and not elsewhere as the Rwandan head of state has demanded.

Meanwhile, it was also announced in Brussels that the last of the 535 Belgian paratroopers, sent into Rwanda after the rebel advance to protect Belgian nationals, had returned to Brussels Saturday. In Kinshasa on Saturday parliamentary deputies in a stormy debate questioned the wisdom of Zairian military intervention in Rwanda that has officially cost 12 lives. The evening newspaper ELIMA has however reported about 100 deaths among Zairian troops and accused them of maltreating Rwandan civilians, a charge that has been denied by the Defence Ministry.

New Rebel Leader Said Ex-Ugandan Security Head

AB0511112690 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT
5 Nov 90

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 5 (AFP)—The former security chief of the Ugandan Army, Paul Kagame, has replaced slain Patriotic Front of Rwanda (RPF) leader Major-General Fred Rwigyema, an RPF representative said Monday. Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema, an ethnic Tutsi who was born in Rwanda but exiled in Uganda, was killed in a mine blast in a rebel-occupied zone October 2, the rebel aide said.

Mr. Kagame, who is in his 30s, is also of Rwandan origin and a Tutsi. It was not immediately known when he left his Ugandan security post. "He is in command of the forces," the representative said.

Tito Rutaremara, who announced Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema's death in Brussels Saturday, is the RPF's political chief, according to diplomatic sources. Doubts about the way in which the commander died persisted Monday. Diplomatic sources here said his death did not come in the mine blast but in a dispute among rebels over whether to adopt guerrilla tactics or carry out a lightning attack on Kigali, Rwanda's capital. Rwandan authorities said government forces had not laid any mines before rebels took over the northeastern Kagitumba region in which Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema died.

Rwandan diplomatic sources in Nairobi Sunday said the rebels' aim was to stifle the small East African nation's economy. They also planned to close Rwanda's access to Tanzania on the southeast border of the country close to the town of Kibungu.

Rwandan Army commander in the northeast, Lieutenant-Colonel Deogratias Nsabimana, had earlier told journalists in Kagitumba that rebel forces had been swept out of Rwanda, that "hundreds, possibly thousands" of rebel soldiers had been killed and that the entire country was now under government control.

Djibouti

President Views Gulf Crisis, Domestic Security

PM0511094090 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 30 Oct 90 p 3

[Interview with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon by Kamal Hamid in Djibouti; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hamid] Since the the Gulf crisis erupted you have maintained a principled position condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. What is your comment on that position, and how do you envisage a way out of that crisis?

[Aptidon] The Republic of Djibouti—which is bound to the brothers in Iraq and Kuwait by brotherly and friendly ties—has condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait since the crisis started. The Djibouti Government has based its principled position on the dispute between the brothers on its commitment to the principles of international legitimacy guaranteed by international law and stipulated in international charters, especially the UN Charter and the Arab League charter. [passage omitted]

In fact the only thing that can restore the conditions for world peace and security to the Arabian Gulf region—in which the temperature of the confrontation has risen to a dangerous level as a result of the Iraqi invasion and the subsequent deployment of foreign forces there to defend Saudi Arabia's and the United Arab Emirates' security—is an Iraqi withdrawal to within international borders and the restoration of international legitimacy to the State of Kuwait in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Security Council since the Iraqi attack on Kuwait. [passage omitted]

[Hamid] How do you view the security situation in Djibouti in the wake of the rumors about the existence of unrest as a result of the recent bombings? What are the results of the investigations into those incidents?

[Aptidon] Since independence the Republic of Djibouti has been characterized by being a living symbol of national unity and social peace in a geographical region shaken by civil wars, regional disputes, and tribal conflicts, despite Djibouti's common racial affiliations with its neighbors in the Horn of Africa region. Consequently, the Djibouti government and people decided to pursue a policy of positive, effective, and peaceful nonalignment with respect to the conflicts assailing the region. [passage omitted]

The explosion in the Djibouti cafe which killed several innocent people, including a child of nine, was a desperate attempt to exploit the troubles surrounding us in the Horn of Africa region or the Gulf region in order to achieve petty objectives such as the attempt to undermine the social peace enjoyed by Djibouti. The four citizens who committed that crime have in fact been arrested and are now being tried by the Djibouti judiciary. Irrespective of who instigated that base criminal

act, the entire case is now in the hands of the judiciary, which alone has the final say. [passage omitted]

[Hamid] There are reports that some Djibouti tribes possess arms and that opposition elements abroad are involved in this. What is your comment?

[Aptidon] Regrettably, these rumors were spread by Arab newspapers abroad. They were based on information from Djibouti oppositionists who have no political influence at home. I hoped that these newspapers would report information from inside the country accurately, as your respected newspaper has. I stress that the law in Djibouti forbids the carrying of arms, despite their existence in the states around us, where they are sold like tomatoes and can be bought for a few dollars. But our peaceful people are law-abiding and are working to ensure that this country remains secure and safe.

Kenya

* Storting Considers Cutting All Developmental Aid

91P20020A Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
23 Oct 90 p 9

[Article by Aslak Bonde: "Demand Stop to Aid"]

[Text] The Progress Party [FrP] and the Socialist Left [SV] propose cutting all developmental aid to Kenya. Leader of the Labor Party, Gro Harlem Brundtland, characterized Kenya's decision yesterday as an unacceptable action.

Reactions were strong in the Storting when it became known that Kenya had broken diplomatic relations with Norway. Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Gro Harlem Brundtland, regards the break as unjustified, and sees it as an expression of lack of respect for human rights.

"It is extremely tragic that this will affect many innocent people who today benefit greatly from the considerable aid effort made by Norway," says the Labor Party leader. She considers it natural for the cabinet to take a stand in regard to possible Norwegian reactions. Today the expanded Foreign Affairs Committee will be briefed on the break.

Carl I. Hagen (FrP) and Paul Chaffey (SV) both announced yesterday that they will propose a stop in the developmental aid to Kenya in connection with the budget discussion in the Storting this fall. SV thinks that the 120 million kroner proposed for Kenya in next year's budget, should rather go to Mozambique, Uganda, or Angola.

The immediate reason for the break in diplomatic relations between Kenya and Norway, is the treatment of Kenya oppositionist Koigi wa Wamwere. Carl I. Hagen feels the Wamwere affair should be brought before the United Nations. "This organization has, over the years, been actively involved in the internal affairs of South Africa. It is

time the United Nations gets involved in human rights violations in other African countries," he says.

* Moi Rules Out Resigning Presidency

91AF0116A Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
11 Oct 90 pp 1, 3

[Article by Eric Shimoli]

[Text] President Moi said yesterday he was not about to quit and told the subversives waiting on the fence: "Do not frustrate yourselves. I will continue serving Kenyans as long as I have their mandate."

The President said some rumour-mongers were going round the country claiming that he was about to quit the presidency.

"Others are under the illusion that I will leave tomorrow. *Nataka kuwaambia wale wanaonyemelea kwamba wata-
sumbuka na kuhangaika bure* (I want to tell those hanging on the fence that they will frustrate themselves for nothing)," President Moi said.

And he warned clergymen who have turned their churches into subversive political dens that they are not immune to prosecution.

"They mistake canon law with the state law. Canon law is meant for spiritual matters while state law is to protect all citizens and applies to all equally," the President said.

President Moi was addressing the nation from Nairobi's Nyayo Stadium when he led Kenyans in celebrating the second Moi Day.

Thousands of Kenyans and well-wishers jam-packed the 30,000 capacity Nyayo Stadium. Thousands of others who could not find space in the stadium listened to the presidential address through public address systems mounted outside the stadium while millions of others followed the celebrations through their television and radio sets.

- Countries friendly to Kenya should take seriously and respect measures taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the majority of Kenyans.

Subversive were operating under the guise of democratic movements to engage in criminal activities with intent to kill.

Police have new orders to arrest any rumour-mongers and make them record statements on their utterances.

Loud-mouthed lawyers were now exposed after the arrest in Nakuru of a prominent member of the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Mr Mirugi Kariuki, with five guns and several hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

In future, the week preceding Moi Day should be dedicated to doing a good turn for another Kenyan.

President Moi said it was saddening to see friendly countries treating some lawyers as special people when the same sympathy was not shown for the plight of the majority of Kenyans whose lives were being jeopardised by the activities of the lawyers.

The President wondered "who knows this society better than myself? It is I who, as a black man and one of them knows this society."

Friendly countries, he said, should take what they are told seriously because many African countries have had coups and counter coups instigated by foreigners who later left the Africans to suffer alone.

"I particularly want friendly countries to take seriously what we tell them," President Moi said.

The President said he had a responsibility to protect the lives and properties of majority of Kenyans, something he said he could never compromise on.

President Moi said Mr Mirugi, a close friend of runaway lawyer, Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria, had been arrested with five guns and hundreds of rounds of ammunition in a major police swoop to flush out suspected subversives.

The President said: "Now Kuria has been given a good lecturing job at Harvard University. To lecture about what...the killing of people or subversion?"

He added: "These people will end up embarrassing their hosts. They must be countered."

Mr Kuria, a controversial lawyer was allowed to leave the country in July after taking refuge at the U.S. embassy following a police crackdown on dissidents.

Mr Mirugi was arrested on Monday morning in Nakuru. Others who have been picked up include runaway Koigi wa Wamwere who was arrested in a city estate with guns and ammunition, and another Nairobi lawyer, Mr Rumba Kinuthia, and the Dagorreti MP [Member of Parliament], Mr Chris Kamuyu.

President Moi said subversives and criminals were hiding behind calls for the introduction of a multi-party system in the country when their real intention was to engage in killings and other ills.

"If the party's electoral rules are faulty, are they only bad in one area and not in others?" the President asked.

The President revealed that some subversives had disguised themselves as hawkers and obtained licences which they misused by stoning people.

President Moi said: "We know what they are up to and I do not want to say more at this time because it is still a police matter."

He said: "I want all Kenyans who love the country and who are the majority to be the government's eyes wherever they are. We will continue to rout out all bad elements because the security of the state cannot be compromised."

President Moi said people were peddling rumours that the Government would be removed in the next few months but warned, "they must be joking. Where on this earth are Governments removed every day. Haven't they seen the displays by our soldiers?"

And he said: "I do not want to see rumour mongering persist. From today, police have orders to make every rumour monger record statements on their utterances."

President Moi said Kenyans would lose God's blessings if they persisted in telling lies and slandering others.

The President said pastors and other clergymen should confine themselves to their vocation of spreading God's word to his flock and avoid engaging in politics.

"They should know that they are not immune to prosecution," the President said.

President Moi said that since he took over power, he has made it clear that he would only detain people as a last resort.

"As a peace loving nation we have a duty to enable our children enjoy a secure life now and in future. It is a responsibility which we must fully account for, to future generations. We must always seek to replace hatred with love and avoid situations that jeopardise the security of this nation," President Moi said.

President Moi called on parents to maintain high discipline standards so that they can give examples to the youth to grow up into responsible citizens.

Earlier, President Moi witnessed a colourful display by members of the 20th parachute battalion as they trooped colour.

The red, black and white gloved Kenya Army officers and men, the all white dress of the navy and the all blue dress of the airforce illuminated the stadium as the officers and men went about their drills to the accompaniment of cheers by wananchi.

He said: "Even in July when some people were detained (Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia) it was because people were bitter after their property and lives were destroyed."

Of this week's arrests of Koigi, Kamuyu and Mirugi, the President said: "We have been following their activities for a long time. I even said it in Embu. Some people think I do not know these things."

Once again, the President cautioned against such social ills as tribalism and hatred. These, he said, could not allow the nation to develop.

Of Moi Day, the President said: "I am glad that a number of activities have been organised all over our republic reflecting the spirit (of goodwill)."

Such acts of goodwill, he said, should be made an integral part of Kenyan life, with activities of this nature being undertaken the week preceding the celebrations.

President Moi said despite the few incidents which have tended to undermine the country's stability, Kenyans have enough reason to thank God for the peace that has been prevalent in the country.

"Love for one another must form the basis of our nationhood. Peace cannot flourish in an atmosphere of hatred and distrust, we cannot progress," President Moi said.

It is women and children who suffer most irreversible damage in times of strife, he said.

The green flag of the battalion with a yellow inscription of 20 was placed in a V-shape as Bishop Urbanus Kioko of the Machakos Catholic Diocese, Archbishop Manasses Kuria, head of the Anglican Church in Kenya and Chief Kadhi Sheikh Nasor Nahdy led prayers for the battalion and members of the other forces.

They also prayed for President Moi.

Bishop Kioko sprinkled holy water on the flag and blessed them with incense before the actual trooping of colour began.

The stadium exploded with applause and cheers when President Moi announced that on Tuesday, he will mark his 35th year as a Member of Parliament.

"It was on Tuesday, 16 October 1955 when I made entry into the then Legislative Council and it will also be a Tuesday, 16 October, this year that I will mark my 35th year as Member of Parliament. My career has gone full cycle," President Moi told the cheering crowd.

Somalia

Prime Minister, Delegation Depart for Gulf Tour

EA0311221090 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Comrade Mohamed Hawadleh Madar, the Somali prime minister and his delegation comprising Comrade Omar Abdirahman Mohamed [a.k.a. Omar Dere], the information minister; Comrade Abdirahman Jama Mohamed, the minister of livestock; Comrade Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud, the minister of state for foreign affairs; Comrade Mohamed Hassan Barre, the deputy minister of finance and treasury; and other officials today left for a tour of the Gulf states.

The prime minister told journalists in the VIP lounge at the airport that the countries they would visit comprised the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab

Emirates, Oman, and Bahrain. He said the objective of the tour was for the Somali delegation to brief the leaders of these countries on the stage through which the country was currently passing and ways by which they could help in its problems. Comrade Mohamed Hawadle Madar went on to say that the two sides would discuss the existing warm relations and cooperation. He added that the tour would be fruitful.

He also said it was essential for the members of the Somali Council of Ministers to promote the administration so as to regain the confidence of their people. This, he said, was because the government is the servant of the people.

Asked whether the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] would hold talks with the opposition, the prime minister said that inasmuch as the new SDR Constitution provided for policies to liberalize the press and establish a multiparty system, the government was prepared to hold talks with anyone who had something to complain about. He called for the holding of lively and democratic discussions with a view to doing something about existing problems.

Referring to Somalia's stance on the Gulf problem, he said Somalia supported the Arab League resolution calling for an unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait to be followed by a reasonable solution to end the conflict. [passage omitted]

SNM Rebels Lay 'Siege' to Berbera, Hargeysa

AB0311181590 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT
3 Nov 90

[By Didier Lapeyronie]

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 3 (AFP)—Somali rebels laid siege to the two main army garrisons in the north of the country, where famine is killing many civilians, regional diplomatic sources said Saturday. The Somali National Movement (SNM), one of three main rebel groups fighting the Mogadishu regime, has cut off the port of Berbera and encircled the main northern town, Hargeysa, the sources added.

Authorities in neighboring Djibouti were at the weekend considering requests for political asylum from three senior Somali Army officers who defected on Wednesday. An official source in Djibouti meanwhile said that 175 refugees—men, women and children—were in no-man's-land close to the Loyada border post. All were in "very precarious" health. The Djibouti Government had decided to send them medical aid and food, an informed source contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE said.

In Mogadishu itself, where President Mohamed Siad Barre's regime maintains its grip, several Western embassies have made preparations to pull their staff out at any time, diplomatic sources said.

The Army officers who presented themselves at the Loyada border post on Wednesday have been officially identified in Djibouti as Major Abdi Salaad Mohamed, commander of the Toqoshi Battalion, Major Abdi Aden Abdilleh, commander of the 45th Battalion and Captain Mohamed Nur Allaleh, second-in-command of the 45th Battalion. They are due Sunday to be interrogated in the presence of a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), according to informed sources. In May, Somali Air Force pilot Colonel Sheikh Ibrahim and his flight engineer defected to Djibouti on an Antonov aircraft carrying 49 passengers, who were later flown back to Somalia by a new Somali crew collecting the plane.

Officials in Djibouti, which has been careful to keep a neutral line on the civil war in Somalia, are now fearful of a massive flow of refugees fleeing northern combat zones, diplomatic sources said. Virtually no essential foods are to be found there any more, including sorghum, a traditional staple, they said. The rebel-besieged port of Berbera is the main source of access for any supplies from Mogadishu. Somali regular troops pitted against the SNM, which recruits mainly among the Issak clan close to part of the Djibouti population, are themselves short of food. The north is largely cut off from the rest of Somalia.

One week ago, the Somali military is understood to have attempted to break a rebel stranglehold on Hargeysa by bombing rebel positions south of the regional capital from the air, without success. Days earlier, rebels killed at least two non-commissioned officers at Burao, where an army petrol tanker also blew up on a mine in the Sdibakhti part of the town. There have also been informed reports of heavy fighting around the town of Erigavo.

While the SNM has stepped up its offensive in the last weeks of October, diplomatic sources reported that the Somali Army has also been pushed back by United Somali Congress (USC) guerrillas in the centre of the country and the Somali Patriotic Front (SPF) in the south.

Told in September by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam of neighboring Ethiopia that they had to pull out of rear bases there, the three rebel groups last month released a unification statement in London, stressing that they would not enter "hoax negotiations" with what they called the "fascist regime" in Mogadishu. The statement rejected "bogus elections" and the arrangement of "a pretentious referendum" on a new multiparty constitution backed by parliament in Mogadishu, where Major General Siad has been in power for 31 years.

Diplomats said the French, German and Belgian Embassies have made plans to pull out their nationals, some 100 people, together with an unspecified number of Dutch and Djibouti nationals there.

Tanzania

Mwinyi Elected President With 95.5 of Votes

EA0311162690 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1310 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Announcement by Judge Lameck Mfalila, chairman of the Election Committee, at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam—live]

[Text] Your Excellency the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Your Excellency father of the nation, Mwalimu [teacher] Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] vice chairman; Your Excellency the Prime Minister and First Vice President; Comrade CCM Secretary General; Your Excellencies the ministers, ambassadors, and party and government leaders; and all guests:

As you know, the general elections were held throughout the country on 28 October 1990. Together with the parliamentary elections, the general elections also concerned the post of the president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The United Republic's Election Committee has received all the results of the presidential elections from all 180 election constituencies. The results for the whole country are as follows:

1. The number of Tanzanians registered for the elections was 7,288,255.
2. Of these the number who voted was 5,441,286 or 74.7 percent of Tanzanians registered to vote.
3. Of the votes cast, the number of spoiled ballots was 102,678 or 1.9 percent.
4. The number of no votes was 117,126, or 2.2 percent of all votes cast.
5. The number of yes votes was 5,195,124, or 95.5 percent of all votes cast. [tumultuous applause, song]

As these results show, more than half of those who cast their votes have accepted the sole candidate for the post of the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. Therefore, according to Section 41, subsection 3(a) of the Constitution of the United Republic of 1977, the Election Committee of the United Republic of Tanzania promulgates that Comrade Ali Hassan Mwinyi has been elected the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. [prolonged tumultuous applause, song]

Further Results

AB0211154490 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT
2 Nov 90

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Nov 2 (AFP)—Thirty-three former Tanzanian members of parliament, including two ex-ministers, have lost their seats to political newcomers, according to final election results announced Friday. Two regional commissioners were also voted out in last Sunday's election to the 241-seat legislature.

Several former MPs did not stand for re-election, either by choice or because the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) [Revolutionary Party] party did not nominate them as candidates.

Veteran politician Paul Bomani, a former ambassador to the United States and minister of state in the president's office, lost his seat to political newcomer Pascal Nabiti. Former deputy tourism minister Hassan Dyamwali was also defeated. The regional commissioner for Dar es Salaam, Major-General Muhiddin Kimario, lost his seat to John Mwanga. Mr. Kimario had wielded great influence as home minister until he was dropped from the cabinet in March after President Ali Hassan Mwinyi criticized his ministry for corruption. Another loser was Timothy Shindika, regional commissioner for the western town of Mwanza, on the shores of Lake Victoria. Mr. Shindika was minister for state intelligence in 1970s.

Mr. Bomani's defeat was expected, but his loss will be felt in the new government as he was one of Tanzania's most experienced politicians, analysts said. Now 65, he entered politics at the age of 29, when he joined the colonial legislature in 1954. Also defeated was Joseph Mungai, a long-serving MP who had never before had to compete against another candidate.

More than 80 per cent of Tanzania's 36 ministers and deputy ministers including outgoing prime minister Joseph Warioba have been returned to parliament. Those voted out were expected to seek re-admission to parliament as special members appointed directly by parliament, which names 15 members.

Mr. Mwinyi is expected to leave his cabinet largely unchanged, though analysts speculated that he would drop some ministers in a bid to restore the tarnished image of CCM, Tanzania's only legal party. He is also expected to appoint few nominated MPs to his new cabinet to demonstrate his respect for the voters' choice.

The result of the presidential election, also held Sunday, was expected to be announced this weekend. Mr. Mwinyi, the sole candidate, is almost sure of re-election, provided he wins more than 50 per cent of the votes. Analysts have predicted a landslide victory for the president. His slow but steady shift towards economic liberalisation and crusade against corruption have made him immensely popular. The once bare shelves of Tanzania's shops are now better stocked, and the country's moribund economy seems have regained a new lease of life under Mr. Mwinyi's stewardship.

An estimated 7.2 million of Tanzania's 24 million people registered to vote in the country's sixth general election since independence in 1961.

Government Order Warns Against Iraqi Recruitment*AB0411134290 Paris At P in English 1332 GMT
4 Nov 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Nov 4 (AFP)—The government has banned a campaign sponsored by the Iraqi Embassy to recruit Tanzanian youths for military service in Iraq, a presidential spokesman said here Sunday. Paul Rupia, chief secretary of the president's office, said the government did not want its nationals involved in the Gulf crisis, caused by Iraq's three-month-old invasion of Kuwait. Mr. Rupia, a former Tanzanian ambassador to the United Nations headquarters in New York, instructed Tanzanians to stop going to the Iraqi embassy for recruitment, warning "stern action would be taken against those defying the government order."

Police said the embassy stopped signing up local youths after Iraqi Ambassador Fawz Ali al-Bander was summoned to the foreign office last week to receive a protest note. Prior to Mr. Rupia's directive, issued Saturday, scores of Tanzanian young men—mostly Muslims from the Island of Zanzibar influenced by religious sentiments—went to the Iraqi embassy for recruitment. Some 30 Tanzanians aged between 20 and 30 were to have departed a week ago after they signed up for army service in Iraq. However, police sources declined to confirm if they had left. Tanzania was among countries that bitterly condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2 and demanded an immediate unconditional. [sentence as received]

*** Civil Servants' Economic Difficulty Described***91AF0119A Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN
ECONOMIST in English Aug-Sep 90 pp 26-28*

[Text] There was an occasion last year when a senior Tanzanian government official was almost denied entry into the VIP lounge at Dar es Salaam airport. It took a while to convince the protocol officer on duty that he was a bona fide civil servant. The protocol man had bought tomatoes from him only the day before.

That particular civil servant has a small kiosk in the Temeke area at which his wife sells fruit and vegetables during the day. Her children take over after school, while the father runs the business on Sundays and public holidays. It was on a Sunday that the protocol officer saw him at the kiosk in a T-shirt, boxer shorts and sandals. When he turned up at the VIP lounge the next day in a neat safari suit he obviously had to be an imposter.

In Tanzania these days, protocol officers are having to broaden their thinking. Time was when civil servants and other salaried folk thought that sitting behind a stall to sell vegetables was beneath their dignity. That was when their salaries at least met their basic needs. Today it is almost impossible for a salaried person to survive through the month without a side income. The minimum

wage is 2,090 shillings (US\$11) and the recently introduced "super scale" stands at 20,000 shillings (US\$100) before deductions.

These figures explain why the senior official, in company with everyone else in the office down to the most junior subordinates, has swallowed his pride. They are all doing it, from the chief executive to the worker on the factory floor. Nor is the growth in this sideline business confined to the streets and markets. It goes right into the offices. Women workers bake chapatis and buns or boil eggs for sale to their workmates. The men also bring any spare items they may have to work in hopes of a sale.

In the low density areas, where those on the "super scale" mostly live, the ordinary vendor finds the going tough, not because of the signs warning off fierce dogs but because the produce he has to offer is available from the residents' backyard gardens or their farms on the city's outskirts. You are likely to see tables displaying fruit and vegetables outside the gates of most of the houses.

The ministry of communications and works, which looks after government houses, is not amused. Nor is the Dar es Salaam City Council whose municipal bye-laws are openly flouted. Most of what were once servants' quarters have been converted into poultry or goat sheds, while new unauthorised structures keep appearing to facilitate what is known as zero-grazing. At the same time large numbers of cows can be seen hovering round the roads unattended. It is said that the city fathers can do nothing more than make press statements deploring this state of affairs: some of the livestock involved belongs to big potatoes who need their side incomes like everybody else.

Housewives, too, are playing their full part in the struggle to earn the family an extra income. Gone are the days when they could spend their time plaiting their hair and gossiping. These days, with pick-up trucks abounding in Dar es Salaam thanks to trade liberalisation, they are kept busy shuttling round the city delivering eggs, milk and chickens to hotels and other institutions with the money to buy them. The best thing to have is a farm on the edge of the city.

A lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam owns a kiosk which sells soft drinks and an assortment of miscellaneous items, some of which he picks up in jumble sales on his frequent overseas trips. He says there is no way he and his family of two children can live on his monthly salary of less than US\$50 without a side income. He has tried part-time outside lecturing and still does it from time to time, but the income from that is still far short of meeting the family's basic needs.

A shoe shiner in Dar es Salaam told the SUNDAY NEWS not long ago that life is getting tougher every time he wakes up in the morning. He says that earning a side income through farming is the only answer to the economic difficulties the country is going through. He

himself manages to support his family back in his home region of Kilimanjaro because he owns a farm of maize and groundnuts.

The current state of affairs is a complete reversal of how things were in the late 60s and 70s when it was an offence for any salaried person in the public sector earning over 1,050 shillings, at that time equivalent to US\$87.50 but worth much more in purchasing power, to earn a side income. The Arusha Declaration of 1967 included a leadership code to enforce the policy against earning a side income, for example by putting one's house up for rent. Some broke the rules from the start, but it was only at the beginning of the 1980s that the economic squeeze became so tight that everyone, including the code's strongest proponents, began violating it openly. Now its only existence is on paper.

Tanzania's former president, Mr Julius Nyerere, the architect of the Arusha Declaration and the leadership code, in effect acknowledged the new economic realities before his retirement in 1985 when he urged all workers, including the leaders, to engage in agriculture. He went further than that, encouraging local entrepreneurs previously branded as "small capitalists" to open up investments including the construction of houses.

That caused a few raised eyebrows because people could well remember the mass nationalisation of buildings after the Arusha Declaration. Mr Nyerere went out of his

way to give assurances that no house would be nationalised. The results are becoming increasingly obvious in terms of the number of new buildings rising in the urban centres. The government has even introduced a foreign exchange retention scheme for those whose houses are rented to diplomatic missions, international organisations and foreign companies.

Leaving aside the few who earn their side incomes from crime and embezzlement, most Tanzanians get them through honest hard work. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi is one who seems to understand the compelling pressures now operating in the economy. A year ago he intervened to protect street vendors in Dar es Salaam who were being harassed by the City Council's police and militia for operating without licences or at undesignated places. He ordered stern action against any militiaman or policeman found harassing petty traders, whether licensed or not.

Now that Tanzania has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a new three-year structural adjustment credit opening the way for bilateral donors to release new funds, there is renewed hope for economic growth. With Tanzanians at all levels showing energy and enterprise in the informal sector, it will be a good thing if the financial institutions can come up with packages to assist very small businesses on terms they can afford. That would scarcely have been possible in the days when those activities were seen as beneath the country's dignity or contrary to its political philosophy.

President De Klerk Issues Call for Peace, Calm

MB0411104390 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk said last night at Vereeniging that leaders who already have the vote and representation at all levels of government ought to set an example for those who do not yet have these rights. He said petty politics does not promote peaceful dialogue.

President de Klerk was awarded the honorary citizenship of Vereeniging at a special council meeting. This is the first such honor to be received by the president. Conservative Party councillors boycotted the meeting.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Clarence Keyter] In his address, the state president said it was regrettable that certain council members had absented themselves from the function for political reasons. He said South Africa will not make much progress if such attitudes prevail. In this town where the Peace of Vereeniging was signed in 1902, and which was also his first constituency, President de Klerk then made an earnest appeal for peace and calm.

[De Klerk] Let the leaders of this country—local authority leaders; private sector leaders; community leaders; leaders of all race groups—show the necessary vision and courage and conviction. Let them hold hands and start making constructive plans about what can succeed in this country, about how we can achieve peace, about how we can achieve reconciliation and replace hatred, accusations, negativism, and aggression with a spirit of understanding which will give everyone opportunity and a place in the sun. [end recording]

Minister Says ANC Made Itself More 'Irrelevant'

MB0411194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA—The impression had been created that if the ANC [African National Congress] spoke, everybody should stand to attention, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said on Sunday.

Commenting on Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Commander-in-Chief Joe Modise's response to an invitation to inspect South Africa's military installations, Gen. Malan accused the ANC official of making far-fetched deductions and adding one-sided interpretations to these.

"I put it clearly (in my speech on Oct 20) that clarity will only be reached on fundamental understandings, which among others, include armed warfare and everything that bears any relation to it. Therefore, a basis of communality over fundamental matters should first be spelled out. Mr. Modise's argument about camps in other countries confirms that he and the ANC ignore this base of communality. The impression is created that if the ANC talks, everyone should stand to attention. The fact is that the ANC's maintenance of bases and camps,

wherever they might be, is against the Pretoria Minute. It also does not rhyme with the spirit of reconciliation prevailing in South Africa and which more and more Western countries are encouraging positively."

Gen. Malan said it was becoming increasingly clear to him that the process of reconciliation was being missed out by the ANC. He added: "They do not keep pace with realities."

In that way, the ANC made itself more and more irrelevant, he said. This was borne out by Mandela's insistence on the continuation of sanctions.

Gen. Malan said Mr. Mandela was proceeding on his foreign journeys on a begging mission which augured no good for South Africa. Opposed to this, the state president was sketching, during his foreign journeys, positive opportunities for development and cooperation in the southern African region.

"These positive possibilities slip by the ANC. Mr. Modise's remarks about the eventual take-over by the ANC of SADF [South African Defense Force] installations are unsuitable and presumptuous. There is no question of an integration of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SADF. I have said this repeatedly, and if he read my October 20 speech carefully, he would have seen that I rejected such an integration."

Meanwhile, Gen. Malan said, it had apparently taken Umkhonto two weeks to decide on who their real leader was—Mr. Modise or Mr. Chris Hani.

"On October 20, I expressly referred to the fact that Mr. Hani continuously refers to the SADF, while he is not this (Umkhonto we Sizwe) organisation's leader. This is apparently why Mr. Modise, after two weeks, has come to the fore, but with an interpretation of my words to suit himself. It is an evasion of the facts and an attempt to maintain an image of innocence and a position of power."

Malan Comments on MK Leader's Statements

MB04111070190 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the reaction by the head of the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—Spear of the Nation], Mr. Joe Modise, to his invitation to visit Defense Force installations appears to be based on incorrect deductions.

Gen. Malan was approached for comment on a statement by Mr. Modise that he would accept Gen. Malan's invitation if it was extended officially, but that he could not extend a similar invitation to Gen. Malan because of sanctions.

Gen. Malan said in his reaction that what was at stake was not merely visits to camps or bases. Clarity had to be obtained about fundamental concepts, including the armed struggle.

Gen. Malan said Mr. Modise was ignoring his demand that such a mutual basis had to be found. He said the fact that the ANC still had installations was contrary to the spirit of reconciliation.

He said remarks by the ANC were not in line with the spirit of reconciliation of the Pretoria Minute and that the ANC was making itself increasingly irrelevant with one-sided statements.

Gen. Malan rejected Mr. Modise's allegation that members of MK would occupy Defense Force installations in the near future and said MK could not merge with the Defense Force.

Mr. Modise said countries in which there were ANC installations would not allow Gen. Malan to visit them because they would break the sanctions imposed at the organization's request.

IFP's Buthelezi Meets With CP's Treurnicht

*MB0211181490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1735 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] Durban Nov 2 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] would take ethnic and group realities into account in their own struggle for a new South Africa, IFP head Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht on Friday.

The two leaders and accompanying delegations met for the first time since 1986 in Durban on Friday, and in a memorandum to the CP leader Mr. Buthelezi had scathing words for the African National Congress [ANC]. He said he rejected the African National Congress' Harare Declaration and demand for a constituent assembly.

The IFP had experienced a resurgence of support around his questioning of the ANC's "right to come home and act as though all South Africans are their vassals."

"We will not allow the ANC to steal a march on politics by rushing off to author a Harare Declaration and to get it endorsed by the OAU, the United Nations, by the Non-aligned countries and the Commonwealth so all the world ends up supporting them as the sole bidders for power."

The ANC would not crush or marginalize the IFP, Mr. Buthelezi said. He said his party had earned the right to be at the negotiating table, as had the kwaZulu government. Blacks were strategically located in mining, commerce, banking, industry and the defence force, just like whites, and a white minority government could not stand against them, he told Dr. Treurnicht. Mr. Buthelezi told the CP leader he would find it extremely difficult to gain any kind of substantial support for his policies across colour lines.

Inkatha on 'Good Chance' of PAC Alliance

*MB0411152490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1516 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—There was a "good chance" of a future alliance between the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Inkatha Transvaal Youth Leader Mr. Themba Khoza said on Saturday [3 Nov]. He and other senior Inkatha officials were present on the stage with PAC officials at the funeral of PAC President Mr. Zeph Mothopeng, where flags of the two ideologically disparate organisations were carried high in the funeral procession. On the stands the new IFP flag waved and supporters of the party and PAC sang and danced together in the t-shirts of their respective organisations.

Mr. Khoza said PAC, Inkatha and the Azanian People's Organisation were closer to each other than to the African National Congress [ANC].

ANC International Affairs head Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Deputy General Secretary Mr. Henry Makgothi and SA [South African] Communist Party head Mr. Joe Slovo were also present at the funeral.

PAC Education Secretary Mr. Mahlubi Mbandazayo said his organisation had no formal plans with the IFP, "but we can not rule out the possibility of aligning ourselves with anybody in the future, including Inkatha."

PAC had had no discussions with the IFP, he said. "We know a lot of people in Inkatha, but have never met as two organisations."

CP 'Party Figure' Discusses Inkatha Meeting

*MB0311165290 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 3 Nov 90*

[Text] [Announcer David Lay] When the ANC's [African National Congress] deputy president, Nelson Mandela, returns to South Africa from his current tour of Asia - Pacific countries, he is due to have separate meetings with President de Klerk and Chief Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha movement. Further ahead lie multiparty talks on the future constitution for the country, a prospect that disturbs the right-wing Conservative Party [CP]. Its leader, Andries Treurnicht, had a meeting yesterday with Chief Buthelezi in what appeared to be a move to spoil the ground for Mr. Mandela. Today, at least 5,000 Conservative Party supporters have been demonstrating in the streets of Pretoria. Among them was Clive Derby Lewis, a leading party figure. I asked him about the conservatives' strategy: Did the party intend to join the train bound for the constitutional talks or would it block the rails.

[Begin Lewis recording] We believe that there's no end to the rail, except down a rather large chasm. And anyone who gets on to the train knowing that, would actually

need to have their heads read. We say that Mr. de Klerk, and it's quite obvious in terms of what has happened with recent by-elections all over the country, that Mr. de Klerk has actually lost the mandate that he claims to have received from the white nation last September. And as a result of this we now demand that he tests his constitutional proposals and all of his other tricks by way of an election.

[Lay] But there have been indications two or three weeks or so ago that the Conservative Party might join the constitutional talks and then argue for what it called an exclusively white homeland.

[Lewis] No. The Conservative Party has stated very categorically that it sees the white nation as the territory which legally belongs to the white people. So, to say that we would enter into any type of discussions where the ANC [African National Congress] would be participating, when we know that Mr. de Klerk is determined to surrender our rights of self-determination and sovereignty, that's not correct.

[Lay] Is the Conservative Party aiming to drive a wedge between the ANC and the Inkatha movement? Was that the purpose of Andries Treurnicht's meeting yesterday with Chief Buthelezi?

[Lewis] Not at all. In fact the wedge has already been driven by the ANC themselves. And Chief Buthelezi, as leader of the numerically strongest African nation, knows that the ANC are trying to drive in wedges because it's the only way that they can strengthen their position and weaken Chief Buthelezi's position.

What we were doing was we were holding exploratory discussions with Chief Buthelezi at his request to see whether there were common grounds, to see whether he had sympathy, maybe, or whether he had the possibility of reaching some sort of an agreement as far as sovereignty over his own territory is concerned.

[Lay] How well or badly did those talks go? Did you find the common ground apart from that of opposition to the ANC?

[Lewis] No, it was quite interesting to (?know it) as well, and this was not the first time that he has made the statement, that Dr. Buthelezi keeps on talking about the recognition of ethnic grouping. The Zulus he sees as an ethnic group. We agree with him. We see the whites as another ethnic group, as a nation in other words. Should he decide to take kwaZulu into the new South Africa it will be as kwaZulu. In other words, it won't be as just another crowd of black South Africans, which leads me to believe that he is looking at some type of a federal system coming into being in South Africa. And once he accepts that the Zulus have a sovereign territory, and that they will then come in to the federal system, is pretty close to our system as well.

[Lay] Could it be then that the Conservative Party could form an axis with Inkatha to oppose the de Klerk - Mandela axis?

[Lewis] Oh, certainly there is a very strong possibility of that because I think it's becoming more and more clear not only to Chief Buthelezi, but to other African leaders that it's a two-horse race. It's the National Party and the ANC, and nobody else is going to figure. And once this message comes home to the other nations, it's going to be a much easier job for us in the Conservative Party to drum up support for our southern Africa of nations. [end recording]

PAC Leaders, Others Address Mothopeng Gathering

*MB0311174090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 3 Nov 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA—Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] President Zeph Mothopeng was laid to rest in Soweto on Saturday after a funeral service at Orlando stadium attended by about 3,000 people chanting "One settler, one bullet." He died last week aged 78, thirty years after he split from the African National Congress [ANC] to help form the PAC.

Representatives of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the ANC, SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP], Azanian People's Organisation, church groups, and several foreign governments attended the funeral to pay tribute to the late PAC leader.

A scuffle broke out at midday when about 50 men dragged a suspected police agent "askari" across the football field, kicking and beating him. Guns were drawn in anger and PAC marshals and officials forcefully kept journalists and photographers away from the scene. Two photographers were hit on their cameras and VRYE WEEKBLAD reporter Pearlie Joubert was grabbed by the chin and told to look the other way when the scuffle broke out. PAC officials also repeatedly tried to prevent photographers from taking pictures of IFP flags waving amongst PAC flags in the crowd, telling reporters to remain in the stadium or risk being refused re-entry. The press were told to focus their attention on funeral proceedings and not to move around the stadium.

White journalists were continuously bombarded with shouts of "One settler, one bullet." SACP General Secretary Mr. Joe Slovo was greeted by the crowd with chants of "One Slovo, one bullet."

Amongst foreign dignitaries were English, Canadian, Swedish, Dutch, Japanese and Zambian representatives. Two Iranians from the Iranian Interest Section also attended.

ANC international affairs head, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, and Deputy General Secretary Mr. Henry Makgothi, Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa, and a representative of the World Council of Churches from Geneva were among the dignitaries. Fresh graffiti outside the stadium replaced ANC Youth League slogans from last weekend saying, "PAC will never negotiate", and "Every negotiator deserves a bullet."

PAC and Inkatha supporters in the t-shirts of their respective organisations sang together in the stands.

PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander, after paying tribute to Mr. Mothopeng, said to shoot a "settler" was to kill two birds with one stone.

"You destroy the oppressed and oppressor at the same time, there remains a dead man and a free man. Arm the people," he shouted, and the crowd roared back, "Liberate Azania."

"In the past they made history of us, in the future we will make history of them. Our task is to fight till the end. To fight is to survive, not to fight is to perish."

Acting PAC President Clarence Makwetu said PAC was fighting for the complete overthrow of white domination and dispossession and for the return of land.

Sanctions should only be relaxed once a non-racial constituent assembly had been elected. "PAC has no interest in ruling over starving people," he said.

Methodist Church of Southern Africa president, Bishop Stanley Mogoba, said Mr. Mothopeng's death came at an untimely chapter of the liberation struggle. [sentence as received] He served part of a prison term with the PAC leader on Robben Island.

The funeral procession later moved slowly to the Avalon cemetery, accompanied by a sea of Inkatha and PAC flags and running youths. Grim faced police with machine guns watched while youths streamed past shouting "One settler, one bullet."

About 1,000 people gathered in a special section of the graveyard reserved for dignitaries and "heroes" to pay last tributes to Mr. Mothopeng late Saturday afternoon. Many ran for cover when the rain poured down, but others stood firm as the coffin draped in black, green and gold PAC colours was lowered into the ground.

SACP Sets Up Regional Party Structures

MB0311084690 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 2-8 Nov 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "SACP Spreading Throughout SA"]

[Text] The building of the SA [South African] Communist Party took another step forward last weekend with the announcement of the party's Transkei interim leadership group.

The Transkei announcement, made at a rally in Umtata on Sunday [28 October], follows announcements of SACP [South African Communist Party] leaders in the Western Cape and Transvaal.

It also comes two weeks before the Eastern Cape's interim party leadership is due to be announced on November 11.

Two regions are also in the process of being formed in Natal, namely Midlands and Southern Natal.

But, according to SACP spokesperson and member of the Party's national Interim Leadership Group (ILG) Jeremy Cronin, the detention of key Party activists in Natal has delayed the building of the Party in the region.

The character of the interim leadership structures has varied from area to area.

Transkei's interim structure is dominated by prominent ANC [African National Congress] members, particularly from Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC armed wing].

Among the 10-person Transkei leadership are SACP Central Committee member and MK chief of staff Chris Hani and MK members Mzwandile Vena, Phumzile Mayaphi and Dumisani Mafu. They are joined by the ANC's Transkei vice-chairperson, David Ndawonde, and ANC Umtata South chairperson Mzolisli Mabude.

National Union of Metal-workers of SA's Border regional secretary, Enoch Godongwana, is the only trade unionist.

The Western Cape's leadership is spread fairly evenly between the ANC, trade unions and the UDF [United Democratic Front] and its affiliates.

Meanwhile, the Transvaal committee is weighted in favour of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] unionists, who make up half of the 24-person structure.

Virtually all of those named come from the PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] area of the Transvaal.

But, stresses Cronin, "people must understand that this is a very interim, temporary measure."

"We anticipate quick subdivisions ... for example, with the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal forming their own regions," added Cronin.

The Transvaal interim committee has also been charged with setting up structures in the Orange Free State.

"Historically we have weak structures there... but have had thousands of applications from mineworkers in the northern Free State and we anticipate a branch being set up there in the near future."

The immediate task of the regional committees is to allocate members to branches, which will be made up of between 25 and 50 people.

These will then be linked together by zonal structures which will then link up to regions.

Branches are to be residentially based at present, but there are also plans to form structures based in industrial areas and factories.

"The most obvious places to form these would be in mine compounds," said Cronin.

"We would also form factory-based groups whose members are also members of residential branches.

"Their immediate tasks would be to establish a socialist presence on the factory floor by such things as distributing Party media and setting up discussions and reading circles.

"In the long term, we believe it is strategically important to have an organized political presence right inside the laager of capitalist power."

Initially, says Cronin, branches are likely to be concerned with cadre development and reinforcing existing progressive campaigns.

Italian Minister Pledges Support for Nation

MB0411164090 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] The South African Government has been told that it can depend on support from Italy in its attempt to regain its rightful place in the international community.

This was the message from the Italian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. (Evo Portini), who was a guest speaker at a memorial service for Italian prisoners of war at Zonderwater, near Pretoria.

Mr. (Portini) praised the changes taking place in South Africa. He said the tensions of the cold war over the past 40 years since the Second World War had given way to a new international order, yet simmering regional conflict and new deeds of aggression were bringing with them new (?options).

He said that governments worldwide could learn from the graves at Zonderwater, where the people's happiness depended largely on fairness, freedom and international cooperation. During the ceremony, wreaths were laid on the graves of Italian prisoners of war who died in South Africa during the Second World War.

Panel Discussion on Economy, Constitution

MB041112190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1135 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Interview with Denis Wolmarans and Heidi Fellendorf of the Foundation for Entrepreneurial Development, and SOWETAN editor Aggrey Klaaste, by correspondent Colin Houston on the "Talking Point" segment of the "Africa South" program; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Houston] In our special report program earlier this week we looked at the various constitutional models that the negotiators for a new South Africa will need to look at as they thrash out the constitution for the country. Yet, no matter what model is finally selected—better still, developed—one thing is for sure: The business community will play a larger part in the planning of the economy than at present.

It is also clear that the problem of unemployment will only be solved if people no longer wait for the government to do something about it, but look at the development of entrepreneurial skills to create work for themselves and, hopefully, for others as well.

In a true democratic society there is no reason why the government should be held responsible for providing work for everyone. There is a lot people can do for themselves with some help from industry. This kind of help could be in the form of sponsorship of worthwhile programs, of personal development that will make people more employable, and this has been the case with the Foundation for Entrepreneurial Development created by Dr. Denis Wolmarans.

[Wolmarans] The foundation is financed in total by donations and sponsorships from private sector companies, and mainly companies at this stage with American background, Dutch, and British backgrounds. We do have one or two small trainee contracts, among others, with the Department of Manpower, where've been able to train unemployed people. But the sponsors, as such, are totally private sector and governed by a board of trustees and directors totally appointed by the private sector as such.

[Houston] So, I suppose quite a large part of your day is spent just organizing finances.

[Wolmarans] Well, this is the problem. I spend about 90 percent of my time just finding the additional funding, because we're looking at a budget of about .75 million rands a year and this has all got to be found from the private sector.

[Houston] Now, am I right in assuming that the problems that exist in South Africa exist in the rest of Africa, and what you have done is, you've created a technology, haven't you, I mean a complete technology? How exportable is that technology?

[Wolmarans] At this stage, not as exportable as it could be, because we do not have all the programs on video that could be used as for training the trainer. But we are working on that and hope, within the next six months, to have the whole package available on an export basis.

[Houston] Now comes the big bogey, I suppose: Coming from South Africa, how well is that going to be accepted in Africa?

[Wolmarans] Well, we have the success story that has been acknowledged by experts from the United States and the UK that have proclaimed our programs to be the most successful projects ever seen in Africa. It won't be sold through South Africa but through an American affiliate.

[Houston] Ignoring even that for the moment, I suppose there is plenty of business just around our surrounding black states—Bophuthatswana, Venda, and places like that—that have a great need for this sort of thing.

[Wolmarans] Well, our demands are multiple. We have demand to go to Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Bophuthatswana, Transkei. We appeals virtually on a weekly basis but it's appeals that come in without the accompanying funds. This is the problem. They expect us to find the funds to do the program for them and that is impossible at this stage.

[Houston] It would be marvelous if could say: Send your appeal on the back of check. [laughter]

[Wolmarans] That could be wonderful.

[Houston] But it's taken some time to come to this kind of level. I mean, what I saw on the open day is a very sophisticated, smooth-running operation, but no operation runs as smoothly as that without a lot of tears behind it. Is that the part what you have been doing, Heidi?

[Fellendorf] That is right, yes. From the beginning when I started with the foundation, nearly two years ago now, I have really tried to get everything right so that it can run smoothly and everybody is happy. The working time is most of our time, and then they must be able to enjoy the light.

[Houston] But even the lecturers that I spoke to, or the presenters of the programs, have this kind of determination, that we are helping ourselves, and it was marvelous seeing that sort of motivation, that recognition in itself, evaluation of themselves having risen from being useless in their own eyes, to knowing they can achieve something.

[Wolmarans] But, the big example are the trainers themselves, because of our staff of 32, only three of our staff members had jobs before they came to the foundation. The balance were all unemployed, unskilled people. We trained them and put them through the training courses up to levels where they are today, so they are extremely motivated, and being a teacher now gives a tremendous status in the community as well.

[Houston] Dr. Denis Wolmarans and Director Heidi Fellendorf of the Foundation for Entrepreneurial Development. Well, for many years prior to 1980 and a commission headed by Professor Nick Wiehahn of the University of South Africa to reevaluate the entire labor structure in South Africa, much of what Dr. Wolmarans has talked about was simply not possible.

The result of that commission and the changes that were introduced allowed for not only the start of free enterprise but, perhaps more importantly, the legalization and general acceptance of unions with almost total black memberships. Thus a new voice and opportunity for negotiated labor conditions and practices was created for what has been the voiceless black workers. Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the largest black newspaper, the SOWETAN, has been an outspoken critic of the government, but also has a clear understanding of some of the problems facing the country:

[Klaaste] The unions, incidentally, have shown what happens in terms in educating the people into the

democratic situation. The unions, when they were legalized, went into this new kind of scenario very fresh, so both the unions and big business did not exactly know how to respond, but they have engaged in negotiations. They have talked, for heaven's sake, and the education has been quite phenomenal in labor.

[Houston] And they've become very skilled negotiators.

[Klaaste] Yes, absolutely. But now, in education, that hasn't happened. That hasn't happened simply because these organizations by the community.... [changes thought] Let me put it another way. When we had the previous administration it was a very closed kind of system. Very closed, so that when anybody tried to say something, be it a teacher or a political organization who is black, the security forces would clamp on them or whatever.

So things became tough, and then the natural response from people who are being oppressed person is to exercise the only option they know, which is the extreme option. They go on strike. They go on boycotts. They become violent.

Now, with the new kind of thinking coming out, of course there will be problems, but I think the beginnings are being made. There needs to be a readjustment wherein people are taught that there are other options than using the extreme ones. The extreme option is a double-edged sword, because if you use it, you create a threat on the other side and you might bear part of the cost, and it always happens to the black people.

So, in a democratic situation people have to be told and informed, if they haven't been, that there are other very effective options they can use to express their rights.

[Houston] Do you agree with the view that no matter what government takes over in South Africa, whether it is a government of coalition of all the various parties or whatever it is, if you have no education you are still going to be the lowest man on the totem pole?

[Klaaste] Yes, of course. That is true of all things. I mean, we have to look at wealth, we have to look at education, and all problems. So what I believe some of the black organizations who want to negotiate now are saying to themselves, that in the event that they become part of the process of government, inevitably they are going to be faced with the same problems and these problems might just get worse.

So, they are given—and I would say we are all given—a bit of space right now to try and prepare things better for the coalition or whatever government comes up in future, because these problems are just not going to disappear. They will be inherited by the new people.

[Houston] This virtually sounds like a new government, doesn't it? From 2 February, when all those announcements were made, it sounds and feels—and certainly behaves—like a totally new government, as if there has been an election and there has been a change of party, because the whole ballgame turned upside down.

[Klaaste] Well, I agree with that. You see, the most extraordinary thing they did, which was the start of the process—I am not talking about negotiations, I am talking about democracy—was to unban the organizations and to release leaders.

Now, that put those organizations and those leaders on a kind of platform where they can be judged by the people as to whether they are suitable or not suitable. But if you lock our people in jail, or if you ban them or put them into exile, you turn them into something of a symbol, really, for oppression or resistance, so that people are not even given a chance to be able to judge the abilities of these people against the other men or groups in the community.

Now, you are right. There is no doubt that Mr. de Klerk and his people did a rather dramatic thing by changing this whole matter this year, and obviously there's going to be, you know, the growing pains to this new process, from both sides, from both blacks and whites. Whites are frightened. Blacks are not too sure which way they should move. And they are slowly beginning to learn to put up their political positions, or whatever position they want to put up.

[Houston] By and large, how do you feel? Do you feel confident that it can be worked out and will be worked out?

[Klaaste] I'm sure it can. I mean, for more than 40 years of my life I have been in total despair. I thought we will never work it out and I thought there was no chance. I thought the only option was a bloodbath. I've stopped thinking that now. I think you should humanly be able to have hope, to have that option as a human being. And what a man like de Klerk did, who is a National Party man and an Afrikaner to boot, was extraordinary. I mean, nobody expected him to do that—or anybody from his camp—to effect such changes.

[Houston] Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the SOWETAN newspaper, in the early days of Mr. Nelson Mandela's speeches much was made of the threat or, perhaps more fairly, the possibility of nationalization of parts of the South African economy. Well, this has been greatly tempered by a more realistic approach to the economic development of the country. But that would, at the same time, imply that the ANC [African National Congress] is a government-in-exile, waiting impatiently in the wings to move into the Union Buildings in Pretoria, the seat of government.

That, however, is not necessarily how it will be. Both Mr. Mandela and State President de Klerk have said there are a number of other players in the new South African scenario. Dr. Chris Gregory is a political consultant with the Anglo-American Corporation in South Africa. He says, too, the ANC could be an important player, but not the only one.

[Gregory] I see the ANC as one component in a new government, to an alternate government. [sentence as heard] I think there are certainly people within the ANC

party itself who would love the opportunity to be the sole party, the single party, or even the dominant party. I think that's what much of the current negotiations or current discussions, if one can call them that, is all about at the moment.

[Houston] Do you think the world tour of Mr. Mandela had been, maybe consciously or unconsciously, set to try to convince world governments that the ANC is a government-in-exile, waiting to take over and to oust the present government?

[Gregory] I think Mr. Mandela's objectives are a little less ambitious than that. I think he realized or he believed, early in the year, that there was a great chance that Mr. de Klerk would receive a welcome in Europe and the United States, and a respect in Europe and the United States, which would undercut the ANC's position.

If we step back to 2 February and look at the two months following that, we had the ANC in a position where it was now unbanned. It has been certainly taken by surprise, and in fact key spokesmen within the organization admitted as much. It had a lot of sympathy within South Africa, certainly a lot of people called it a symbolic importance. In terms of the organization on the ground being able to muster people in numbers, it's still lacking in that area in its current drive on the part of the ANC at the moment. It's a drive which is shared by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and, of course, the SACP [South African Communist Party].

I think, to come back to your question, what Mr. Mandela was trying to do was to secure support for himself and the ANC outside of the country.

[Houston] We've talked at quite some length about the possibility of other people being involved, and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said many times that the ANC is not the only party involved in looking at a new constitution or being involved in a new dispensation in South Africa. In fact, State President de Klerk himself has said this a few times.

[Gregory] I think the ANC certainly regards itself as a leading representative. It argues that, by virtue of longevity of the organization, the role that it has played in focusing international opposition to South Africa, the fact that of all the military opposition to South Africa—if one can call it that—it's Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] that has played the larger or dominant role.

What the ANC would like to see at the moment, its thinking is of a two-sided negotiating table whereby all the forces which it describes as nonracial and democratic would be ranged behind it, or with it; on the other side of the table would be all the group-based political parties and organizations, led by the National Party. Interestingly, it regards Buthelezi's Inkatha as being on the side of the table opposite the ANC.

[Houston] State President de Klerk has said a number of times that South Africa has no time to waste on useless squabbles. Change is required, and it's required now. By the end of the first parliamentary session next year, just a few months away, the two remaining parts of the party's legislation will be gone: the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. When that happens, hopefully all economic sanctions will go with them, and South Africa can get on with the job of building a stronger economy which will benefit every South African.

5 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB0511103190

[Editorial report]

SUNDAY STAR

Nation on Road to 'Political Recovery'—"For years South Africans have been warned that the road to political recovery would be a long haul. Now they are beginning to learn just how long the haul can be," notes Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English in a page 14 editorial on 4 November. However, "After more than 40 destructive years of apartheid isolationism and stagnation, South African cannot expect to be welcomed back to civilisation without serving a stiff sentence. But with good behavior, it might not take that long after all."

School Examinations Proceeding 'Smoothly'—A second editorial on the same page states "For the first time in 14 years end-of-year matric [matriculation] examinations which began in black schools on Monday [29 October]

have proceeded smoothly so far." "The rekindled spirit for learning which has been evidenced so far this week must be allowed to burn right into the new term," for "true liberation comes only with education."

THE STAR

Progress in Government-ANC Talks—"Behind the tactical fencing that seems to be chronic in Government-ANC [African National Congress] dealings, there is happily still evidence of continuing progress in preliminary talks," points out Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 November in a page 10 editorial. "The rules just announced for the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles demonstrate it." However, "delay in the return of exiles has already caused postponement of the ANC's congress. To avoid delay in handling these cases now becomes a test of honest dealing."

SUNDAY TIMES

Police Duties Should Be Altered—Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 4 November writes in a page 22 editorial "Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok ventured this week to assure South Africans that they do not, after all, live in such a violent society. Unhappily, his argument depended on selective use of statistics." Also, "opinion polls show most South Africans, black and white, have little confidence in the ability of the SA [South African] Police [SAP] to protect them." Therefore, riot control and security policing "should be taken away from the SAP and instead an elite riot police unit" should be created, and "political policing" should be given to an "expanded National intelligence Service, reporting directly to the president."

Angola

Peace Talks Postponed, To Begin Mid-November

*LD0211210390 Lisbon Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2000 GMT 2 Nov 90*

[Text] An official source told the LUSA news agency today that the fifth round of the Angolan peace talks will begin in Lisbon on the 13th or 14th of this month and not on Tuesday the 6th as initially envisaged.

The change of dates is at UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] request, on the grounds that it needs more time to consider the documents put forward by Portugal.

According to sources connected to the talks, the problem seems to concern the composition of the negotiating teams. Experts say that it would take higher ranked teams than envisaged to produce decisive developments on the matter of a cease-fire.

Arrival of UN Convoy in Huambo 3 Nov Noted

*MB0411193490 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Text] A total of 15 trucks carrying foodstuffs for victims of the drought and famine afflicting central and southern Angola, arrived in Huambo city on 3 November. The trucks carried 252 tonnes of corn and 18 tonnes of cooking oil. Feliciano Zunda, our Huila correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] [Zunda] The products were unloaded at the warehouses of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs in the presence of UN officials and members of other international and nongovernmental organizations, including Doctors Without Frontiers and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Soon after the arrival of the convoy, we spoke to Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva, the head of logistics of the humanitarian relief program who was in charge of the convoy. He described the trip:

[Lopes da Silva] The trip went very well, even better than we expected. We had initial problems with the tires because it was very hot in the Benguela area. Otherwise, we didn't experience major problems. [end recording]

U.S. Urged To View Relations With 'Realism'

*MB0411211290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola today addressed a declaration to the Angolan people on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of national independence to be marked on 11 November.

In its declaration, the Angolan Government urges everybody with common sense to redouble their efforts aimed at achieving peace to our country and reconciling all the

Angolan family. The document adds that the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of national independence, which will occur at a particular phase of our history, characterized by the introduction of profound political and economic changes, and an international situation marked by the end of the East-West conflict, should be a true occasion for national reconciliation, unity, and struggle to end the war.

The declaration adds that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola exhorts the countries that have been supporting, arming, and providing logistical support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to adopt a posture which suits the new era of eased international relations in order to facilitate the ongoing peace process.

The document underlines that despite all maneuvers aimed at obstructing the peace process in the country, the Angolan Government will do its best so that the Angolan people attain and [words indistinct] lasting peace, in line with their legitimate interests and sacrifices they have endured throughout the years.

(?The) declaration issued by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee on the immediate introduction of a number of measures, which will lead the country to multipartyism and general elections, as well as a regulated market economy, showed that it doesn't fear the will of the Angolan people.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola urges the Bush Administration to face the future of the Angolan-U.S. relations with the realism demanded by the new world era which is characterized by the end of cold war.

The Angolan Government also repudiates the utilization of the territory of the neighboring Republic of Zaire to provide logistical support for UNITA in its armed aggression against Angola. It calls the attention of the international community, particularly the Zairian public opinion, to the dangers that might result from that action.

The declaration underlines that 11 November 1975 was [words indistinct] a national landmark of major significance, and the pride of all Angolans because it not only marked the birth of a sovereign state, but also the culmination of the selfless struggle waged by various generations who disregarded sacrifices and said no to colonialism. History has praised names such as (Messingabanze), (Ula Matadi), (Mutu Equepela), [name indistinct], (Uani Muluza), and last, but not least the contemporary heroes, particularly Agostinho Neto, a poet, statesman, and combatant.

The Angolan Government recalls that the 15 years of the People's Republic of Angola have not been easy because the country attained independence in a dramatic manner in that vast portions of its northern and southern territory were occupied by foreign forces and mercenaries

which, ever since 1975, insist on reversing the course of events in Angola through the use of force.

The declaration notes that the (?effects) of the struggle (?since the declaration) of independence 15 years ago are substantial, considering the material and human losses. However, the country remains firmly and sovereignly committed, and has strengthened national unity, and defended its territorial integrity. Angolans are very proud because their country has contributed to the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The declaration stresses that hundreds of thousands of people have been killed, homes destroyed, and many citizens, including children and elderly people, have been maimed. Material losses exceed \$15 billion.

The racist South African regime, which has been playing the role of regional gendarme, has failed in its attempts to establish a colonial regime with UNITA in power, similar to its supposedly independent bantustans. Despite its military might employed in Cangamba, Cuito Cuanavale, Cahama, and Malombo, South Africa was forced to make an inglorious retreat from our fatherland like in March 1976 during the first invasion against our country.

The declaration adds that the country is faced with a serious economic and financial crisis caused by the devastating war that has been imposed by Pretoria and UNITA terrorists, as well as the result of a deficient economic management and the drought in central and southern Angola, afflicting thousands of people, with nefarious consequences to agriculture and livestock breeding. Such a situation has become even more dramatic due to UNITA's military actions against civilian and economic targets.

In order to cope with the situation, the government has redoubled its efforts, introducing measures to contain the crisis. Accordingly, it drafted a plan of action aimed at strengthening SEF [Economic and Financial Reorganization] program. The declaration adds that the government is aware of several bottlenecks, namely the war, low production and productivity, corruption and the tendency towards an easy life. Yet, the government will do its best to ensure that the plan of action will in fact permit economic and financial stability.

The declaration of the Angolan Government stresses that at this time of particular significance to the nation, the Angolan people and government pay their heartfelt respect to the memories of all Angolans and Cuban internationalists who have given their lives to uphold national sovereignty.

Dos Santos Envoy Unable To Meet U.S. Official

*MB0411200290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Text] The fifth round of talks between Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations begins in the outskirts of the

Portuguese capital, Lisbon, on Tuesday [6 November]. The talks are designed to bring peace to Angola.

The direct meeting between the Angolan Government and UNITA will be mediated by Portugal and attended by U.S. and USSR observers. There will be two working groups. One will deal with technical and military matters, and the other with political affairs.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe received in Harare yesterday [3 November] a message from George Bush, his U.S. counterpart, which was delivered by Jeffrey Davidow, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs [as heard]. The message deals with the situation in Angola.

The message was delivered a few days after the Angolan Government announced the introduction of a multiparty system for April 1991, and a proposal for elections to be held at a date to be arranged. The message was delivered a few hours before the arrival of an Angolan Government envoy in Harare who was scheduled to meet Jeffrey Davidow. Lopo do Nascimento, who was yesterday appointed special political affairs adviser to the Angolan president, arrived in Harare early today, but was unable to meet the U.S. envoy because the latter left for South Africa yesterday afternoon.

Sources contacted by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] in the Zimbabwean capital, said the U.S. official could return to Harare to meet the Angolan head of state's special adviser.

MPLA 'Massacres' in Various Provinces Reported

*MB0511160090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 Nov 90*

[Text] Troops of the despotic Luanda regime have intensified their massacres of people whose crime has been to wish to see peace in the country as soon as possible. Those massacres frequently occur in Luanda, Uige, Zaire, and Malange Provinces, where people have openly demonstrated against statements made by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Chairman Eduardo dos Santos when he recently opened his Central Committee Special Session, during which he alluded to some kind of timetable whereby elections would be held between three and five years, from now, thus effectively ignoring the people's wishes.

Meanwhile, a bayonet was used to execute an old man called Antonio Jinga, who lived in Banza Congo, the capital of Zaire Province, on 24 October. Mr. Jinga had been attending a peaceful demonstration in support of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

What democracy does the MPLA-PT [Labor Party] have in mind if those who speak in favor of other parties suffer torture or are executed by the regime? This was the question asked by a survivor of the demonstration held in Banza Congo on 24 October. Because he was being pursued by the MPLA-PT's Minse - DISA [Ministry of State Security - Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] secret police, that survivor had to seek refuge in UNITA-controlled areas, where he was fraternally welcomed.

* Official Discusses Church Recognition

91AF0103A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] From 1985 to the present, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has recognized 14 churches, Francisco Lisboa Santos, national director of the Secretariat of State of Culture for religious affairs, said Saturday in Luanda.

Speaking to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, Lisboa Santos said the government had recognized the Catholic Church, the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the World (Simao Toca), the Angolan Council of Evangelical Churches, the Association of Evangelicals of Angola, the Evangelical Church of Southwest Angola, the Congregational Church of Angola, and the Pentecostal Assembly of God.

The government also recognized the United Methodist Church, the Evangelical Church of Angola, the Evangelical Baptist Church of Angola, the Reform Evangelical Church of Angola, the Church of Jesus Christ on Earth (Kambangist), the Seventh Day Adventist Church, the Baptist Convention of Angola, and the Union of Evangelical Churches of Angola.

Asked about the lines stipulated for recognition of the churches, Lisboa Santos stressed that they should have a doctrinaire philosophy, insertion in the society, a certain rate of implantation on national territory, principal acts of worship and goals, should take the political line of the government into account, and should have more than 2,000 members.

"Last year, several churches which were seeking official recognition were denied it because they did not meet the standards or the deadline for presenting their candidacies," he said.

The official added: "We are currently seeing a great proliferation of churches throughout the country, but some of them do not meet any of the requirements for recognition."

Francisco Lisboa described as positive the role which the church has played in the society, with regard to the political and economic issues of the country.

He added that "if the government is making an effort to establish relations of brotherhood, based on the realization of concepts that are proliferating at this time in Angola, the Church should not dilute these efforts.

"The government is mobilized to call on all the active forces in the nation, including the churches, to achieve the desired goals."

Mauritius

* Impact of Higher Fuel Costs on EPZ Noted

90AF0756C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
15 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche]

[Text] Successive price increases of recent weeks, which are due, among other things, to the current crisis in the Gulf, have aroused a profound feeling of concern among operators in the free zone. "The increase in air freight, the cost of employee transportation, electricity, and fuel will substantially increase our operating costs, which we cannot pass on to our customers in a picture of world recession," MEPZA [Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association] president Marday Venkatasamy said yesterday morning, accompanied by Arif Currimjee (Bonair), Dany Giraud (Floreal), Mrs. Lelli Merizio, and Mrs. Roselyne Lebrasse-Rivet from MEPZA.

MEPZA has already expressed its fears to the prime minister, who may speak with manufacturers in the free zone at a meeting to be organized next month.

"The increases come at a time when major investments are being made to modernize our equipment. This is why we are asking the government to demonstrate great caution in such increases, caution it has always expressed over the fragility of the free zone."

Marday Venkatasamy strongly condemned the increase in bus fares, which is clearly higher than the average 37 percent announced. It will cost the free zone between 30 and 40 million rupees. "While the overall profitability of the free zone was estimated at between one and three percent, such increases will absorb over 20 percent of all profits, thereby endangering all our investment and modernization programs," he observed.

The president of MEPZA observed that services offered by the bus companies still leave a great deal to be desired.

He noted that employees continue to wait in line at bus stops. Stopping mass transit service very early sometimes prevents them from working overtime. The problem is more acute in sectors where individual operators have a monopoly. Irregular service causes delays in the morning and even absenteeism.

MEPZA therefore suggests the innovation of season tickets commonly sold in Europe. Passes would be sold for precise periods at advantageous prices.

He added that according to his information, the initial increase demanded was 25 percent and that it was later raised to 40 percent to cover the higher cost of fuel resulting from the Gulf crisis. In addition, Venkatasamy mentioned the latest IMF report on the impact of the Gulf crisis estimates that the price of a barrel of oil should drop to \$25 before the end of the year and \$21 by next year.

Regarding the increase in freight, MEPZA sees no justification for a 25-percent increase in air freight effective 1 October and a second increase of 20 percent starting on 1 July 1991.

Venkatasamy feels that fuel alone cannot explain the increases because it comprises less than 15 percent of operating costs. "We therefore propose that any increase linked to fuel should be in the form of a temporary oil surcharge."

"We are also of the opinion that the increase in the price of fuel was partially compensated by the drop in the dollar and the appreciation of currencies in which Air Mauritius receives its revenue," he added.

"The free zone does not consider current rates as favored treatment or a subsidized rate. It is a price that guarantees the profitability of both Air Mauritius and Air France and they are the biggest transporters," Venkatasamy concluded.

He then made an appeal to the 90,000 workers in the free zone to do everything possible to increase productivity and reduce absenteeism.

* Proposed Energy Conservation Plan Criticized

90AF0756B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
17 Sep 90 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche, Raj Gowrea; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] Coming on the heels of the vertiginous increase in the price of oil on the world market as a result of the Gulf crisis, the Ministry of Energy's proposals for energy conservation had varying receptions this morning by the main sectors affected. The acting president of the Federation of Civil Service Unions, Francis Supparayen, told us this morning he is opposed to the one-hour change in civil service work schedules. "Such schedule changes would," he said, "have far-reaching effects on the habits of government employees in general and upset households."

Supparayen stated that the federation has not yet received any precise proposals but nevertheless notes a certain contradiction compared with 1982 when schedules were moved up one hour.

Moreover, when questioned this morning, the director of a bus company expressed the opinion that "this change in schedules could help somewhat."

It should be emphasized that the problems stemming from the Gulf crisis were commented on at length at the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] meeting in Bambous yesterday. The general secretary of the MMM stressed the need to bring together all the best brains in the country to work on drafting an overall emergency plan enabling Mauritius to handle the higher price of oil, among other things.

It is a package that the Ministry of Energy will soon submit for cabinet backing within the framework of an overall program to conserve energy in the country. One of the measures that will affect the entire population and that is the strong point of the entire spectrum is: 1) the compulsory closing of service stations on Sunday; 2) the modification of work schedules in the Civil Service; and 3) a tax exemption for lightbulbs using smaller amounts of electricity, with a future abatement for energy-saving bulbs. Based on a draft proposal, Mauritian households that make up most CEB [Central Electricity Board] customers will receive a 10-percent refund on bills if they achieve a savings of 25 percent, which savings will be calculated on average consumption over the past six months.

Ministry of Energy officials agree that the range of measures is part of a "carrot-and-stick" approach. It is within this context that the project will eventually reduce electric usage for those who conserve energy. It is estimated that if every family cut down 25 percent compared with their six-month average, they would automatically have the right to a 10-percent refund on consumption calculated on the bill imposed by the CEB the following month. Circles close to the Energy Ministry explain that the performance of every customer will be tracked by computer.

It has been reported that since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, the bill for fuel oil imported for CEB needs has shown a surplus of at least a half billion rupees. It is for this reason that the ministry is calling for a consumer effort.

The package also contains a proposal that service stations should halt all Sunday operations. This proposal has been received with satisfaction by the Association of Gas Managers, whose president, Hans Ramsewak, told LE MAURICIEN this morning that such a measure will be to the advantage of the service station managers. He added that the association could ask its members to operate two hours longer on Saturday evening in order to enable people to fill their tanks. The president is even willing to ask his members to open their stations earlier than scheduled on Monday morning in order to avoid any rush.

Another measure aimed at energy consumption concerns a possible exemption from customs duties on incandescent bulbs and solar water heaters. For the time being, the Ministry of Energy insists these measures are being

worked on by a committee of professionals but that all decisions made should first have the backing of the cabinet.

* Economic Growth Predicted To Decline

90AF0756A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
15 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] What does former Minister of Finance Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, who directed the economy from 1983 to 1990, think of economic trends in the country since his departure and within the contest of the Gulf crisis? In statements made to LE MAURICIEN last evening, he reiterated the fear, expressed at the congress of MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] dissidents yesterday, that economic growth has been revised from the anticipated six percent to only four percent. While refusing "to play, as some once did, at prophesizing gloom and doom," the former minister believes that the government's measures on the coming crisis, to wit, sharp increases in certain prices, reveal "a real lack of coherence and total absence of calmness."

Lutchmeenaraidoo's analysis is that the government "is panicking."

"Having traumatized the country politically," Lutchmeenaraidoo said, "the government risks irreversibly traumatizing development as well."

He believes the way in which measures are taken to face the crisis in the Gulf indicates that "the government has not reflected and is blundering along, without a set plan." He believes that the governmental measures "express panic rather than the calmness of a government that knows where it is headed."

The former minister believes that sudden increases, particularly in the price of gas, will cause inflation to shoot up. The country now has some resources and could have proceeded in phases insofar as certain increases are concerned. The cost of fuel has a profound effect on all sectors of the economy and a sharp increase has an immensely inflationary effect.

The minister would have opted for "an overall plan" to face imminent problems connected with the energy crisis.

Mozambique

National Resistance Rejects New Constitution

MB0411053090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The Mozambican Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement has rejected the new democratic constitution approved by the Mozambican parliament.

The movement said in a statement issued in Lisbon that the constitution had been approved by an unconstitutional parliament that had not been elected democratically.

The new constitution, which comes into effect at the end of this month, ends 15 years of one-party rule. It provides for a multiparty system, but regional and ethnic parties are prohibited. All parties are requested to reject violence.

Namibia

'Infighting' Between Kalahari, Other Companies

MB0211090590 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 25 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Chris Coetzee: "Politics in the Red: The Woes of Pay Day"]

[Text] The party seems to be over, as the extent of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] financial mess and the infighting between its fronts and affiliated companies became known. In today's disclosure, THE TIMES can reveal that the SWAPO financial company, Kalahari Holdings, was holding out on its debtors, until it regained R[and]500,000 from a front company, Namib Import and Export.

It was said that clearance and shipping agents in Walvis Bay and Windhoek was owed in excess of R500,000, even after it managed to pay a major debtor R600,000.

THE TIMES is also in possession of other substantial claims against SWAPO and its directly-controlled fronts.

Namib Import and Export (Pty) Ltd, before, during and after the election, rented cars to SWAPO for up to R800 per day. It also bought shipping containers on behalf of SWAPO, turning it into instant election offices which could still be seen all over the country.

But Kalahari Holdings were reputedly considering court action against Namib Import and Export, when a land deal turned sour in which this front acted as middleman for SWAPO.

THE TIMES sources had it that the SWAPO secretary for transport, Maxton Mutongolumbe, in May handed R500,000 to Namib Import and Export. He was acting on behalf of Kalahari Holdings, the coordinating SWAPO financial company, to buy Erf 58 in the Lafrenz Industrial Township.

According to an agreement between Kalahari Holdings and [NAMIB] Import and Export, the latter would have earned a fee of R10,000 for its services. By last night, it was uncertain whether the fee had been paid in advance, or only upon conclusion of the deal.

Mr. Mutongolume was a long-time and trusted associate of Namib Import and Export, sources claimed. He often accompanied the principal of the company on business dealings in Namibia.

Mr. Mutongolume also goes by the name Maxwell Joseph. In a Cabinet document, which fell into the hands of THE TIMES in late August, Mr. Joseph was proposed by the Ministry of Transport as Director of TransNamib. The Cabinet, however, went against the recommendation, by not appointing Mr. Joseph, as he was known at the occasion.

Namib Import and Export was instructed to buy the industrial plot, Erf 58, from a certain Mr. W. Esterhuizen.

But Namib Export and Import refrained from doing so, with the result that an exchange of letters followed. Attorneys of Kalahari Holdings reputedly claimed that the deed of sale between Mr. Esterhuizen and Kalahari Holdings, alternatively, SWAPO of Namibia, was unknown, and threatened to institute legal proceedings against Import and Export unless the R500,000 and interest was not returned.

These threats of pending action were made in mid September, when a claim between the owner of Erf 58, Mr. Esterhuizen, and SWAPO was settled out of court with the cancellation of the deal.

But THE TIMES' indications were that the R500,000 was still outstanding, and that outstanding amount was part of the reason why Kalahari Holdings could not fulfill its most pressing business obligations.

THE TIMES' sources did not exclude the possibility that there was further unfinished business between SWAPO, alternatively, Kalahari Holdings, and Namibia Import and Export.

Other claims, reputedly in excess of R300,000, were pending against Import and Export. These claims also involved land deals.

Documents at the registrar of companies disclosed that the directors of Namibia Import and Export are Gideon Petrus Jacobus van Zyl (39), and his wife Nicolene de

Waal van Zyl. The company was registered in 1988, and according to the share register retained the same shareholding since.

THE TIMES was told that well-known businessman "Cohen" van Zyl introduced himself, on various occasions, as the "personal advisor to the Prime Minister." Mr. Van Zyl, sources told THE TIMES, was dispatched to a neighbouring country to fetch Mr. Geingob's personal automobile.

He is currently in London and could not be contacted.

Zambia

Kaunda Agrees to Multipartyism Without Referendum

MB0511124890 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that he has agreed to embark on a multiparty democracy without a referendum not because he regards the one-party system as a failure but to give the advocates of the multiparty system a chance to see that it does not work.

In an interview in Lusaka, President Kaunda defended the single-party rule in his country, saying that Zambia had done extremely well under the one-party system. He said there had been peace in Zambia ever since one-party rule had been introduced.

The Zambian leader said he had not lost confidence in the one-party system, which he thought was still the right system for Zambia. However, as a democrat he wanted the multiparty system to have another chance. He said it had failed before and he hoped it would not fail this time.

Ask on what platform his UNIP [United National Independence Party] would be campaigning in the forthcoming elections, President Kaunda said it would do so on its proud record. He also said he would accept and abide by the results of an election which voted his party out of power.

President Kaunda rejected the suggestion that the economic stagnation in Zambia reflected the political stagnation. He said Zambia had been very much alive politically. He admitted that there had been and were economic problems but he was confident that these would be overcome.

The Gambia

Nine Casamance 'Militants' Handed Over to Senegal

AB0311222090 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT
3 Nov 90

[Text] Dakar, Nov 3 (AFP)—Gambian authorities have arrested nine separatist militants from Senegal's Casamance Region and returned them to Senegal, Gambian Foreign Minister Omar Sey has said, according to the official APS news agency. APS did not say when the nine militants were handed over nor if they were among refugees who have fled recent, fierce fighting in the southern Senegalese province.

Gambian immigration officials last month said large numbers of people had fled clashes between separatists and Senegalese troops in Casamance. Most were expelled from The Gambia because they did not enter the country legally.

Agitation in the Casamance Region is generally attributed to the Movement of Democratic Forces, which became active among the Diola people in 1982. One of the alleged leaders of the separatist movement, Father Augustin Diamakoune, was among several dozen suspects arrested in June and charged in court.

The Gambia is an enclave within Senegal apart from its seaboard and was until last year confederated with its large neighbour. Mr. Sey had talks here on Wednesday with President Abdou Diouf and afterwards said that any threat to Senegal was also a threat to The Gambia.

Guinea

Conte Asks Military To Return to Barracks

AB0211150690 Paris AFP in French 1254 GMT
2 Nov 90

[Text] Conakry, 2 Nov (AFP)—Guinean President Lansana Conte yesterday called on Guinean soldiers to stay in their barracks and not lose sight of their original mission of defending the territorial integrity of the country instead of indulging in politics which, he said, should be left for civilians. "Let us leave politics to the politicians, and the Army to the military," said General Conte, who was addressing officers of the Guinean Armed Forces in Conakry yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the 32d anniversary of the Guinean Army. (The Guinean Army was established on 1 November 1958).

The Guinean president also reasserted his desire to reorganize the Guinean Army to make it "more professional and more disciplined," stressing that Army discipline was trampled upon under the former regime of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Recalling the creation by the former Guinean Democratic Party (PDG) regime of party committees in the barracks, Gen. Conte said this

had disorganized the Army to the extent that "it was not rare to find a soldier giving orders to an officer." President Conte said: "This state of affairs should change and give way to discipline which is the typical hallmark of an army." He announced that as of January 1991 the Guinean Army will be "provided with sufficient functional work tools."

Referring to the grumbling which has been spreading within the Army for some time now, and expressing his firm desire to do away with such untimely behavior only two months before the beginning of the return of the military to barracks, President Conte said: "We know that those who went to Liberia as part of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, exercise claim that those back home are having a jolly good time."

A referendum on a new Guinean Constitution is to be organized by the end of this year and a Transitional National Redress Council (CTRN) is to replace the Military Committee of National Redress (CMRN—the ruling body since the military came to power in April 1984), reliable sources disclosed. The CTRN will have an equal number of civilians and soldiers. It will be formed in 1991 and is expected to disappear five years later to make room for a civilian government, these sources added.

Rejecting criticism from the Guinean opposition abroad which deplores the slowness of the democratic process in Guinea, Gen. Conte said this process is "reasonable and realistic for a country that has just emerged from 26 years of ideological trauma." He added that the Guinean opposition lacks good faith and that "changing the mentality of Guineans was, to him, the most difficult task to be accomplished in Guinea."

Ivory Coast

FPI Denounces 'Savage Repression' of Supporters

AB0211153690 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT
2 Nov 90

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 2 (AFP)—The opposition Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), whose candidate Laurent Gbagbo lost to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Sunday's presidential elections, on Friday denounced what it called the "savage repression" of FPI supporters. At least 100 FPI militants have been arrested since Sunday's polls, which the opposition party charged were "rigged."

"The reasons given by authorities for the arrests are that the (FPI) militants may have been responsible for the damages during the presidential elections" and that "the FPI militants may have had firearms in their homes in order to launch a civil war," an FPI communique said.

Opposition leaders said those arrested by soldiers and police in Abidjan were being held in the Gallieni military barracks, where the Army commanding officer has his headquarters. The communique listed the names of 48

persons arrested in several districts in Abidjan and also in Daloa, 350 kilometers (220 miles) northwest of here.

It said the FPI denounced the "savage repression" organized "in a bid to intimidate the opposition of the democratic left to impose the results of largely rigged election."

According to partial results, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, who has led this West African nation since independence from France in 1960, received 81.67 per cent of Sunday's vote. It was the country's first election held with two candidates. Official results are to be published once they are reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Seeks To Annul Results

AB0211171190 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT
2 Nov 90

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Nov (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI, the opposition party) today submitted to the Supreme Court a petition calling for the annulment of the 28 October presidential elections, Emile Boga, the FPI lawyer told AFP. The petition is based notably on the facts that voter registers were not published 10 days before the ballot as required by the law; FPI delegates were expelled from polling stations; and counting did not take place on the spot in many cases, according to lawyer Boga.

On 28 October, Professor Laurent Gbagbo, the FPI candidate to the elections, said that "many irregularities" were committed during the ballot, the first ever opposing two candidates. At a news conference, he denounced an "election masquerade."

During the ballot, FPI militants broke open several ballot boxes in Abidjan, namely in the working class districts of Abobo and Yopougon. They said that before voting began, the boxes were "stuffed" with ballots for President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The minister of interior denied any attempted fraud and added that the opposition "had instructed its militants to disrupt the elections."

The Supreme Court has eight days to examine the FPI annulment petition, Lawyer Boga pointed out. According to provisional results, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny obtained 81.67 per cent of the votes cast. The final results will be known once they are validated by the Supreme Court.

Italian Ambassador Killed in Abidjan District

AB0311115890 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT
3 Nov 90

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 3 (AFP)—Armed bandits shot dead Italy's ambassador to Ivory Coast, Daniele Occhipinti, 49, in a restaurant in Abidjan's popular Treichville district Friday night, diplomatic sources said here Saturday. Four other people, whose nationalities were not

known, were wounded in the attack, one of them seriously, in the Lebanese restaurant, "Oriental," the sources added. The ambassador was shot in the shoulder and died from a loss of blood on his way to the hospital.

A native of Trapani in Sicily, Mr. Occhipinti took up his post in Ivory Coast earlier this year. He was previously consul general in Cologne, Germany. Informed sources said there had been an exchange of fire between bandits and customers or the proprietor and that the ambassador was caught in the crossfire.

An Italian Embassy official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Saturday that the diplomatic mission "was in a state of shock" after the killing. Ivory Coast authorities said an investigation has been launched but could not provide details on the circumstances surrounding the incident.

The Treichville district is well-known in West Africa for its popular small snack shops, called "maquis," and its night clubs. It has also been the scene of many violent crimes. Organized bands of armed bandits have also stolen numerous diplomatic vehicles in Abidjan's residential areas over the past several months, diplomats said.

Not 'Personally Targeted'

AB0411212790 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT
3 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 3 Nov (AFP)—Daniele Occhipinti, 49-year-old Italian ambassador for seven months, was shot dead Friday night by bandits in a bloody attack on a Lebanese restaurant in an Abidjan working class district. Seven other persons, whose nationalities were not immediately known, were also wounded by bullets, according to eye-witnesses.

About a hundred customers were dining in the main room of the Oriental, a Treichville restaurant known for its Lebanese specialities, when two young thieves burst in, pistols in hand, about 2200. "They immediately opened fire," recounted a waiter. "I dived under a table with my tray. There was complete panic, bullets flying in all directions." One of the Lebanese customers returned fire, according to the waiter, and the thieves fled in a stolen taxi in which there were two accomplices. [passage omitted]

"This was an act of hooligans. The ambassador was not personally targeted," a source close to the police investigation indicated to AFP today. The thieves had earlier robbed another restaurant without killing anybody, according to the same source. [passage omitted]

Cape Verde's Pereira Meets President, Comments

AB0411123490 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira made a friendly visit to Abidjan today which lasted a few hours.

During his visit, Mr. Pereira conferred with President Houphouet-Boigny on matters of common interest. Before flying home, the Cape Verdian leader made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Pereira recording] I would like to express my pleasure at my visit to Ivory Coast, a friendly country with which we have maintained multifaceted bonds. I am even more pleased that my visit comes in the wake of our brother and friend President Houphouet-Boigny's overwhelming victory in the presidential election. I think that through their vote, the Ivorian people have demonstrated their political maturity, patriotism, and civic-mindedness. Their vote is also a contribution to Africa at large. It shows that our people are not oblivious to their past. We are all happy and comforted on the eve of the changes going on in the whole continent.

Our visit to Abidjan provided an opportunity for talks with the dean of African heads of state who, through his clearheadedness, wisdom, and humility, was able to impose himself in his country, in Africa, and all over the world. We also seized the opportunity to exchange and harmonize our views, especially on Africa's burning issues. We hope that Africans will believe more in their ability to overcome all their present difficulties.

I am going away strengthened in my determination to emulate Ivory Coast by pursuing the struggle for national reconstruction in my country. We have been watching the democratic process in Ivory Coast closely because we are also going through a transitional period on the political front. The process here is going on smoothly as expected and stands out as an example to be emulated. I think that I have learned a lot of lessons which will help us further consolidate our democratic process, especially regarding the planned elections in our country. We express profound gratitude both to the Ivorian people and to their prestigious and respected leader, our brother President Houphouet-Boigny. [end recording]

Minister of State Emile Kei Boguindard welcomed the Cape Verdian head of state and saw him off at the airport.

Lessons of Presidential Elections Detailed

AB0111134690 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN*
in French 31 Oct-1 Nov 90 p 12

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Akrou: "Falsehoods and True Lies"]

[Excerpts] Journalism is in danger. With the advent of multipartyism, everybody is dreaming about and urging a freer, more independent, and credible press with a strictly professional approach and unquestionable intellectual honesty. But alas, the approach of some "colleagues" toward the profession is simply revolting, even insulting for our profession. What did we not read, hear, or see during the recent presidential election campaign? Ridiculous lies, lampoons, even indictments, and the faking and mounting of films.

Here are some examples to illustrate the point: all the opposition press organs unanimously reported on their front pages that the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast [PDCI] had already filled the ballot boxes. On the very evening of the elections, at 2000, even though the results had not yet been released, the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] leader declared himself winner of the elections at a press conference (excluding the national press). True to his image, he peremptorily announced that "the country is on the brink of an insurrection." This piece of information was carried by some news agencies and broadcast by some foreign radio stations, undoubtedly supporting his cause. Apart from some clashes between activists of the two opposing parties during the voting on Sunday morning, could one honestly say, unless one wants to be deliberately cynical and demagogic, that Ivory Coast had really been put to fire and sword? Since Monday, Ivorians have been going about their daily duties calmly and peacefully. [passage omitted]

These first presidential elections under a multiparty system are very rich in lessons. Because of organizational difficulties (there were some deplorable shortcomings), and many instances of intimidation (against foreigners and aliens in some city suburbs and some regions), thousands of registered voters could not vote. In addition the stealing and subsequent ransacking of ballot boxes contributed considerably to the high rate of involuntary abstentions.

In fact, considering the importance of the stakes, campaign managers had sensitized the electorate on the need to participate massively in the polls. In spite of frenzied efforts, many voters could not obtain the necessary documents: voters cards and especially the national identity card. The rate of abstentions cannot be interpreted as disinterest on the part of the people. Far from that!

Last, it is necessary to read the results attentively. Apart from the region of Adzope, which needs more critical analysis, each voter's origin was reflected in his vote. The Baoule region voted massively for the PDCI candidate, while the FPI candidate obtained his best scores in the Center West Region. Are we really mature enough to move away from such reflexes? The quest for a national identity in order to achieve true democracy based on genuine convictions built around parties or coherent programs is a challenge we must all take up.

Daily Views Nature of Expected Changes

AB0411173090 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN*
in French 3-4 Nov 90 p 1

[Michel Kouame editorial: "All the Changes..."]

[Text] March and April 1990 was a period as troubled as May 1968 in France. A huge wind of conflict and discontent blew across the country. Often, it was the too violent expression of the difficulties Ivorians have been experiencing since the "crisis is here." But, here more than elsewhere, some people wanted mostly to use the

movement for political ends. The flames were, if we may say so, voluntarily stirred to raze the Republic. The objective was to build on the incandescent remains of our country a so-called new society in which the government program would be based on utopia and dreams.

Those people made their analysis without really taking into account the essential, that is to say current, realities in the country. Clearly stated, Ivory Coast is different from other countries. Even though the troubles of March and April showed a burning desire for change, the aim was not to call for President Houphouet-Boigny's ouster. **Change** must indeed be made with and through him. The 28 October ballot clearly showed that.

The **change** Ivorians have been expecting and which they trust Houphouet-Boigny to initiate concerns a real "**deployment of men.**" In this case, the criterion will not forcibly be youth, but competence, integrity, rigor... The head of state himself gave us a clear idea with his promise to nominate a prime minister and form a cabinet made up of experienced technocrats.

The nature of current challenges makes it compulsory. The political situation has become more complex now that our party is opposed to new politicians who have an approximate notion of their role. And, if we do not pay attention, they will indulge in bad faith politics which will inevitably lead to social tensions and uncertainty.

A new state of mind is required to solve our current economic problems. Of course, we need to take into account national priorities, but above all master the mechanisms of international finance and economy. Our development, which for so long relied on exporting coffee and cocoa, is resolutely moving toward a bold modernization, the only way to ensure international competitiveness.

To that effect, men exist, trained by the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI] and ready to serve the Nation. Therefore, the **change**, wished by most Ivorians, supposes the use of new men. From this point of view, it will be noted that though favorable to Houphouet-Boigny, the 28 October ballot served as barometer to assess local politicians in a certain number of electoral districts. People did not cast their ballots to elect the opposition candidate (except in his hometown), but voted "**incorrectly**" to show the unpopularity of some politicians.

We see this, **change** is indispensable and it will definitely take place as the head of state keeps saying "**on the condition that peace, the necessary prerequisite is observed.**"

The issue is, by all means, not to "oust" anybody and "take his seat." We want **change** that will help make our country a better place to live and preserve the image it has maintained for 30 years on the international scene: that of a serious, respectable, and respected country with an exceptional, opened, experienced, and able leader....

May God save us from "**change**" which, even with civilians, will look like a real "constitutional coup..." for the 81.67 percent of us.

Liberia

Efforts To Restore Services in Monrovia Begin

AB0211214290 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 2 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The citizens of Monrovia, the Liberian capital, after a month of relative calm have been getting down to the work of reconstructing their lives, now that the civil war has been pushed beyond the city boundaries. But it is a tricky task. There is no government in Monrovia. The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]-appointed interim government has not arrived yet, and authority in Monrovia is somewhat vague. The ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force is there, but there is only a fragile cease-fire between ECOMOG, the volatile forces of Prince Johnson's rebel group, and the remnants of Samuel Doe's Army. But, in spite of that, they are trying to get things back to something approaching normality, as Scott Sterns reports from Monrovia:

[Begin Sterns recording] Volunteers working with Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia march in formation down UN Drive, cutting weeds and clearing bogs of rank waste water along the road through Bushrod Island north of the city. Repeated signboards declare: The War is Over, and efforts to reestablish bakeries and the Port Authority have given residents a sense of life returning to normal after 10 months of civil war.

But not all Monroviens believe Johnson is acting solely in the public interest. General David Nimley, commander of the government Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], feels Johnson is working to restore the central radio transmitter to broadcast propaganda against those who oppose him. Nimley's forces arrested 33 technicians Wednesday [31 October] working to restore telephone lines between Paynesville and Sinkor, east of the capital center. Nimley said they were at government installations without AFL's permission, and though he later released them to ECOMOG, he warned them against their returning to illegal activities.

Johnson said he would continue working towards giving residents water, electricity, and telephone service until Sawyer's government can assume their responsibility.

Monrovia's first newspaper since the conflict closed presses in June hit the streets today after editing by ECOMOG troops. The first press run and photographic negatives were seized by peacekeeping forces last week, because they objected to the inclusion of a picture of the late president's corpse.

Welcoming the staff of TORCHLIGHT this afternoon, Johnson said the first editions were not wrong, but that the photo had been dropped in the interest of peace. It was replaced on the back page by a photo of the French-chartered Santa Rita, unloading relief supplies. [end recording]

French Vessel Evacuates 3,000 Africans to Guinea

*AB0411123990 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 3 Nov 90*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Some 3,000 Africans fleeing the war in Liberia have been evacuated from the capital, Monrovia, on board a ship chartered by the French Government. A statement issued in Paris said the vessel was expected in the Guinean capital, Conakry, today where 60 seriously ill refugees would be taken to hospital. It said most of the refugees were Guineans. Those from Senegal, Mali, and other countries would be repatriated by a French military aircraft tomorrow.

Refugees are also continuing to arrive in Sierra Leone despite protest from the authorities there that they cannot cope. The latest arrivals included some 700 people on board a Nigerian Navy vessel which docked in Freetown yesterday.

Spriggs Payne Said To Reopen 'This Week'

*AB0411141890 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Reports from Liberia say the Spriggs Payne airfield in Monrovia will reopen this week. A spokesman for the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG

[Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], says the airfield can now be used in all safety. Speaking in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the spokesman disclosed that three Nigerian military helicopters have already used the airfield to airlift wounded ECOMOG troops to hospital in Freetown.

The five-nation ECOMOG force captured Spriggs Payne from Charles Taylor's rebel forces about a month ago but could not immediately secure its airspace against rebel gunfire and artillery. The spokesman said ECOMOG has now pushed the rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia back as far as Kakata, about 60 km from Monrovia. The airfield is six kilometers from the center of the capital. [passage omitted]

NPFL Forces 'Control' Harbel-Sheffelin

AB0411100090 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] forces are now in full control of the Harbel-Sheffelin corridor including Bensonville. Speaking to citizens in Kakata, Margibi County, recently, the commander of the NPFL's first battalion, (Edward Mare), urged the citizens to remain calm. He said the NPFL would resist any threat by the invading ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces. Commander (Mare) advised residents of the Duport Road area to remain vigilant, saying they were handling the situation (?easily). He urged citizens to join forces with the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government under the prudent leadership of President Charles G. Taylor to fight for the true and wholesome freedom of the Liberian people.

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